

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1934

JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

ROCHDALE:

E. WATKINS & SONS LIMITED, PRINTERS, ACKER STREET

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, DECEMBER, 1934.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Corporation Hospitals :*
JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer,
V.D. Medical Officer :*
ALBERT H. HEYWORTH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer :
NORAH MILLS, M.D., CH.B.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :
(Birch Hill Hospital)
IAN M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
KENNETH A. EVANS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Lay Administrative Officer :
Vaccination Officer :
FRED SCHOFIELD†,

Meat and Dairy Inspector :
S. HENNINGS.‡

Removal and Disinfection Officers :
J. J. DOWD, E. BRIDGE.

Health Visitors (Tuberculosis) :
Miss C. HOLT*† and Mrs. M. L. GALLIMORE*.

Hospital Matrons : **Miss H. COPELAND*†§ (Birch Hill).**
Miss E. D. MACKENZIE*, R.R.C. (Marland).
Miss E. BURGESS* (Springfield).

PART TIME OFFICERS.

Visiting Surgeon (Birch Hill Hospital) :
J. C. JEFFERSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Obstetric Consultant :
C. P. BRENTNALL, M.B., CH.B.

Pathologist :
**J. S. POOLEY, M.A., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**

Dental Surgeon (Birch Hill Hospital) :
H. SENIOR ASHWORTH, L.D.S.

Public Analyst :
S. E. MELLING, F.I.C.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :
PHILIP A. HARRY, M.D., D.P.H.

Municipal Midwives : **M. BENNETT, K. COUPE†, G. CUSHEN†, E. DORRELL, M. C. GROARKE†,
A. MEANLEY†, V. WILD†, M. WOOD†.**

Principal Medical Officer :
(Birch Hill Hospital)
HARRY CROSSLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer Maternity and Child
Welfare,
V.D. Medical Officer :*
ELISABETH M. WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon (Schools) :
A. G. WALKER, L.D.S.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector Food and Drugs Acts :*
ALBERT E. DUNCAN.‡

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :
P. COOKSON‡, A. TURNER‡, G. D. ASPIN‡.

Health Visitors and Infant Protection Visitors :
**Misses N. DIXON*†, L. LORD*†, E. A. JOHN-
SON*†¶, S. M. CHILDE*†¶, J. M.
STEPHENSON*†¶, and E.J. THOMAS*†¶**

School Nurses :
**Misses M. INGHAM* L.W. BOOTH*†¶ and E. GREEN-
WOOD*. G. PETRIE (Dental Assistant).**

Radiologist :
ALAN RICHARDSON, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Laryngologist :
V. F. LAMBERT, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B.

*District Poor Law Medical Officers and Public
Vaccinators :*
W. H. CARSE, M.B., C.M.
J. G. STANDING, M.B., C.M.
A. LOMAS, M.B., CH.B., L.R.C.P.
H. G. RAMSBOTTOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Veterinary Surgeon :
ROBERT HERBERT, M.R.C.V.S.

Vaccination Officers :
H. CAMPRELL, W. M. LAW, H. BOOTH.

§ Certificate of Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

* New Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

* Certificate of General Nursing.

† C.M.B. Certificate of Midwifery

‡ Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate, (Sanitary Inspector).

|| Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate, (Meat and Foods).

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of
the County Borough of Rochdale.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Third Annual Report on the Health Conditions of the Borough, and the Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

The Report has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health's Circular 1417, which states that the Report should contain as a minimum :—

- (a) Information with regard to the matters specified in the Appendix 1 to the Circular, set out as far as possible in the order there given, under the main heads :—

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area ;

General Provision of Health Services in the Area ;

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area ;

Housing ;

Inspection and Supervision of Food ;

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

- (b) A statement of any noteworthy conditions prejudicial to the health of the area which have not been adequately dealt with in Special Reports of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) A statement of any special action taken during the year in the area to arouse public interest in the prevention of ill health.
- (d) A summary of important Special Reports, if any, made during the year, including those which have been separately transmitted to the proper authorities.

The first portion of the Annual Report is, as usual, statistical in character. It shows an increase in the birth rate over last year, although the rate is still the second lowest on record for Rochdale, and is below the rate for England and Wales. It also shows a slight decrease in the death rate to just under the average for the last ten years. The number of deaths is, however, still very definitely in excess of the births in the town, and the rate is in excess of the figure for England and Wales.

The arrangements for the new districts of Norden and Bamford, added to the Borough in October, 1933, have now been in operation for a complete year. Little modification of the original arrangements has proved necessary, and these arrangements are, on the whole, working satisfactorily.

There was a definite decrease in the Infantile Mortality rate as compared with 1933, but the 1934 rate is still in excess of the 1928 to 1932 figures. Fuller comment on this point is made elsewhere in the Report.

The low Maternal Mortality rate of the last two years has not, unfortunately, been maintained during 1934. There are, however, certain special factors which contribute to this fact, and these are set out in some detail in the appropriate part of the Report.

The new Sanatorium at Springfield for female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was officially opened on September 21st, 1934, by Mr. Fred Lye, and was occupied by patients on October 17th. The new accommodation is proving very acceptable, both to patients and to staff.

On October 20th, the town was honoured by the presence of the Minister of Health, the Right Honourable Sir E. Hilton Young, who formally opened the new Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital. The building at that time was, however, far from complete, and was in fact not ready for occupation at the end of the year. The new Children's Ward at the same Hospital was, however, completed during the year and was occupied in the middle of December. This modern building is proving a great boon to all concerned, and has been very favourably commented upon by numerous visitors.

The year was also notable by reason of the first slum clearance under the Ministry of Health's Five Year Plan, 176 houses in unhealthy areas being dealt with, as compared with 49 houses in the previous year.

In spite of the severe drought experienced during the summer of 1934, the town was able to carry on its various activities without serious inconvenience, and, from the health point of view, the year was singularly free of severe illness or epidemics, with the exception of Chicken-pox, Measles and Whooping Cough, and the majority of these cases occurred in the early part of the year.

I would again place on record my appreciation of the continued encouragement which myself and my colleagues in this Department have received from the Health Committee throughout the year.

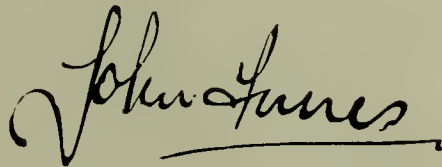
In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the good work performed, and the excellent team spirit shown, by the members of the Public Health staff, both in the central office and in the hospitals.

The work of preparing this Report falls chiefly upon Mr. Schofield, Lay Administrative Officer, and Mr. Duncan, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and I am grateful for their enthusiastic help.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John James". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1934.

Area (in acres)	9,553
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid-year 1934	94,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	25,487
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,090
Rateable Value, April, 1935	£548,630

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births.—Legitimate	1097	552	545
Illegitimate	73	36	37
	<u>1170</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>582</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.4

Still-births 68—Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still-births) 54.9

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	1376	697	679

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes 7.

2 Puerperal Sepsis—Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still-births)	1.62
5 Other Puerperal Causes ,, ,, ,, ,,	4.03

5.65

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	78
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27

	No. of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 of population	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Measles	11	0	0.12	0.00
Whooping Cough	9	0	0.10	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	14	13	0.15	0.14
Other Principal Zymotic Diseases	8	18	0.08	0.20
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	171	190	1.81	2.08
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	60	59	0.64	0.64
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	8	0.07	0.09

Poor Law Relief.

According to Returns kindly furnished by the Public Assistance Officer, the amount of cash payments as Poor Law Relief during the year shows an increase of £6,788 on the amount paid in the previous year. Comparative figures are given below :—

				During the year ended Dec. 31st	
				1934	1933
No. of Persons in receipt of Institutional Relief				470	493
Amount paid as Domiciliary Relief :—					
(a)	Unemployment Relief	...	...	£20,193	£15,100
(b)	Poor Relief	...	...	£14,162	£12,467

On December 31st, 1934, there were 2,948 persons in receipt of domiciliary or institutional relief, excluding vagrants, as compared with 2,850 persons in December, 1933.

National Health Insurance.

The following information as to the number of insured persons in the Borough and the cost of medicines for the insured population has been kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Insurance Committee :—

				Year ended Dec. 31st,	
				1934	1933
(1)	Total number of Insured Persons in the borough on October 1st	...	...	49,796	48,451
(2)	Number of Prescriptions made up for the Insured Population	...	...	199,807	213,146
(3)	Annual Cost of Medicines for Insured Population	...	...	£6,676	£6,758

Unemployment.

We are indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange for the following information as to unemployment in the Rochdale County Borough and the adjoining districts of Milnrow and Wardle. Figures for Rochdale only are not available. The average number of persons on the register during the year ended December 31st, 1934, was 7,599, as against 11,256 in 1933, and 12,646 the average during the year 1932.

				Total	Men	Women	Juveniles
Average No. on the Register during the year ended 31/12/34...				7,599	5,061	2,283	255
Average No. on the Register during the year ended 31/12/33...				11,256	7,289	3,664	303

There is evidence to support the view that, although the above table represents a definite decrease in unemployment and a consequent decrease of those families who are supported out of public funds, it does not mean that a corresponding number of persons are in receipt of definitely increased incomes. Much of the employment obtained appears to be at a wage rate very close to, or even below, Relief scales.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population of the Borough.

The borough, including the newly added districts of Norden and Bamford, is 9,553 acres in area, and, according to the estimate of the Registrar General, there is a resident population of 94,450.

The population of the borough (excluding the districts of Norden and Bamford) at the Census in April, 1931, was 90,278.

Births.

The number of live births registered last year as belonging to Rochdale was 1,170 (males 588, females 582), an increase of 126 over the number in the previous year, but slightly below the average for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate births numbered 73, or 6.2 per cent. of the total live births, as compared with 4.8 per cent. the previous year.

Still-births.

68 were registered as against 61 in the year 1933.

The Live Birth-rate was equal to 12.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 11.4 the previous year, and an average of 13.8 for the decennial period 1924-33. The corresponding rate for 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 14.7, and for England and Wales 14.8 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths.

There were 1,376 persons whose death was registered and assigned to this borough during 1934 (males 697, females 679). This figure compares with 1,371 the previous year, and 1,273 in the year 1932.

Comparative figures as to age groups of persons dying are given below :—

Year	Total Deaths	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-65 yrs.	65 years and over
1934	1,376 ...	91 ...	43 ...	21 ...	32 ...	567 ...	622
1933	1,371 ...	93 ...	28 ...	31 ...	54 ...	575 ...	590

The Death-rate was 14.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as against 15.0 per 1,000 in the previous year, and 14.8 the average for the decennium 1924-33.

The chief causes of death during the year are given below in comparison with the previous year :—

						Year 1934		Year 1933
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	99
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	137
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	69
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	280
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	84
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	90
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	56
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Pre-mature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	47

These nine groups of diseases represent 891 deaths during the year, or nearly 65 per cent. of the total deaths registered.

Table II. Appendix shows the age and sex distribution and cause of deaths in 1934, while Table I. Appendix gives comparative mortality rates and birth-rates during the past ten years.

Infant Mortality.

With a total of 91 deaths representing a death-rate of 78 per 1,000 live births, the infantile death-rate shows a definite decrease from the figures of 1933, namely, 93 deaths representing a death-rate of 89 per 1,000. The average rate during the ten years 1924-33 was 79 per 1,000 births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 59, and for 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns 63 per 1,000 live births.

Comparative figures of age groups of infants dying in 1933 and 1934 are :—

Year	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total Deaths
1934...	54	14	6	8	9	91
1933...	47	12	15	12	7	93

The chief causes of death were :—

Congenital Debility, Malformation, &c.	...	...	...	19
Premature Birth	...	...	...	29
Pneumonia	...	...	...	15
Bronchitis and other Respiratory Affections	...	...	...	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	9
Measles and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	3

Table III., Appendix, shows the infant deaths classified according to age and cause.

Although the decrease in the infantile death rate during the past year is satisfactory in itself, the comparatively high death rate in children under one year, and more particularly the continued high death rate amongst infants under four weeks, which latter shows practically no improvement, is itself a matter of some disappointment.

It would appear evident that the problem of a high maternal death rate and that of a high death rate amongst infants in the first few weeks of life must be closely related, and that, therefore, efforts to improve one should achieve good results in the other. This, however, has in practice not proved to be the case. The years 1932 and 1933 showed a very definite improvement in the maternal mortality rates compared with the previous two years, whereas the infantile mortality rate for 1932 and 1933 was definitely increased as compared with the two previous years.

During the year an investigation was made at the request of the Health Committee into the social factors surrounding cases of infant deaths. This investigation covered in respect of each case :—

- (a) Type of house, e.g., back-to-back ;
- (b) Cleanliness and tidiness ;
- (c) Gross and nett incomes ;
- (d) Attendance at Ante-Natal Clinic ;
- (e) Medical cause of death.

Much interesting information was obtained from these Reports, and it has been decided to continue the investigation during 1935 since the numbers are as yet too small for accurate deduction. So far it can only be said that no appreciable effect due to housing was observed, and that, even in the income tables, the expected preponderance of deaths at the lower income levels was not emphatically shown.

In addition to the 73 deaths of children under one year of age which were investigated as above, 51 still-births were reported on under similar headings and incidentally with somewhat similar and mainly negative results.

Comparative Mortality and Birth Rates.

	Death-rate All Causes per 1,000 of population	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births
ROCHDALE ...	14.6	12.4	78
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns ...	11.8	14.7	63
135 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000)	11.3	15.0	53
ENGLAND AND WALES	11.8	14.8	59

These figures are corrected only for transfers and Institutions, and make no allowance for variations in the age and sex distribution of the population in the different areas.

Zymotic Diseases.

The principal zymotic or epidemic diseases (excluding influenza) caused 42 deaths (0.44 per 1,000 population), as against 31 deaths the previous year (0.34 per 1,000 population). Details are given below :—

	Year 1934	Year 1933
Typhoid Fever	—	1
Scarlet Fever	1	2
Diphtheria	7	15
Measles	11	—
Whooping Cough	9	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	14	13
TOTAL ...	42	31

Respiratory Diseases.

The deaths certified as due to respiratory affections, excluding tuberculosis, number 171, as compared with 190 the previous year, and 172 in the year 1932. Pneumonia was certified as the cause of 70 deaths, bronchitis 76, and other respiratory affections 25.

Cancer.

The number of deaths classified to this cause was 189 (male 78, female 111), as against 137 the previous year. The average annual number during the five years 1929-33 was 168. The death rate was 2.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and last year 1.5 per 1,000.

During the year the Local Authority has entered into an arrangement with the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, for the admission and treatment at their Hospital of selected cases of this disease.

General Provision of Health Services.

Nursing in the Home.

There has been no alteration in the arrangement for general nursing and nursing of infectious diseases as outlined in previous reports.

In certain infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, ophthalmia, measles, etc., the local authority refer selected cases to the District Nursing Association for home nursing. During the past year much valuable work in this direction has been done by the staff of that Association, as shown in the following summary kindly supplied by the Matron :—

	No. of Cases	No. of Visits
Pneumonia (excl. bronchial or with measles) ...	52	896
Tuberculosis	27	1,726
Complications of pregnancy	10	99
Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever ...	4	66
Complications after childbirth	15	423
Influenza	38	170
Measles with Pneumonia	4	35
Chicken-pox with Pneumonia	2	84
Other Diseases in Children under 5 years ...	63	832

Midwives.

The number of midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice in the borough during 1934 was 26. There were 650 births attended by midwives during the year, and in a further 117 cases the midwife attended as a maternity nurse acting under the direction of a doctor.

The bulk of the midwifery work in this borough is done by eight midwives whose services are recognised as part of the public health service, and who are guaranteed a minimum salary by the local authority.

Periodical visits of inspection were made by the Medical Officer and Health Visitors, and the cleanliness of the Midwives' homes and the condition of their bags were found satisfactory, whilst the necessary case records and temperature charts were on the whole properly kept.

In 21 cases a fee of ten shillings was paid to midwives as compensation in respect of maternity patients sent to Hospital at the request of a medical practitioner or the Clinic Medical Officer.

One claim was recorded and paid as compensation for suspension from practice on account of liability to a source of infection.

In a district where more than two-thirds of the cases dealt with by Midwives occur in the practice of eight Midwives out of a total of 26 who notify their intention to practice, it is obvious that a fair proportion of the Midwives must be attending very few cases indeed. This is regrettable for two reasons. A Midwife who is only attending an occasional case cannot justifiably be regarded as a skilled and experienced person, nor has she sufficient contact with Doctors, Clinics or Hospitals to keep her methods up-to-date. At the same time, it is obvious that such a Midwife cannot make a living wage from her practice, and her intention to continue practice shows that she does not depend on this source for her livelihood, but regards it merely as a side-line. These two factors inevitably tend to retard endeavours to raise the status of midwifery practice, and at the present they operate all over the country.

In the best interests of the service itself, the time has certainly arrived to seek such methods of restricting entrance to the domiciliary practice of midwifery as will raise the standard of practice, and, at the same time, assure an income commensurate with the high responsibilities of the profession.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

No change in the administration of this service has taken place since transfer from the late Board of Guardians to the Local Authority, who at present engage four part-time Medical Officers each with a separate district acting under the direction of the Public Assistance Committee. The question of adopting the panel system for dealing with medical out-relief, referred to in the last Report, has, however, been under consideration during the year, but, at the time of writing, no decision has been arrived at.

Institutional Provision for care of Mental Defectives.

The arrangements outlined in the Report of 1932 have been continued.

The Public Assistance Committee are, however, proposing to provide additional and more convenient accommodation for this type of case, and, as part of this plan, the Health Committee are to transfer to the Public Assistance Committee one block of buildings at Birch Hill, shortly to be vacated consequent on the completion of the new Children's Pavilion and Maternity Home.

Ambulance Facilities.

For the removal of infectious cases, including tuberculosis, to Hospitals the Health Committee provide a motor ambulance. Three other motor ambulances belonging to the Borough Police are available for non-infectious and accident cases, and for cases of sickness; also a taxi for the removal of less urgent cases of sickness.

The total ambulance and taxi journeys removing patients to the Corporation Hospitals on behalf of the Public Health Department was:—Birch Hill Hospital 1,000, Marland Hospital, Wolstenholme Hall, Springfield, etc., 514.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Local Authority provide six Centres in various parts of the town in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, and one Centre each in connection with (a) Venereal Diseases and Tuberculosis, and (b) School Medical Service. Hours of Clinic Sessions and situation of Centres are shown below, as also are particulars of clinics provided by voluntary associations.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
I.—Maternity and Child Welfare—					
(A) St. Luke's School, Deeplish	2—4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
(B) St. Clement's School, Spotland Bridge ...	—	2—4 p.m.	—	—	—
(C) Norden Liberal Club Edenfield Road	—	2—4 p.m.	—	—	—
(D) Baillie St. Council School	—	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—
(E) Castleton Wesleyan School, Essex Street	—	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.
(F) Newbold Baptist School, Milnrow Rd.	—	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.
(G) Ante Natal (Baillie St. Council School)	—	5.30 to 7.0 p.m.	10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	—
II.—Municipal Clinic					
Baillie Street					
(A) Tuberculosis Dispensary Entrance: 24 Baillie St.	—	5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
(B) Venereal Diseases Clinic—					
Male	5.30 to 7.30 p.m.	3.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.	—	5—7 p.m.	—
Entrance: 20 Baillie Street					
Female ...	—	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	—	—
Entrance: 2 Alfred Street					
III.—Clinics Provided by the Education Committee—					
(A) Inspection Clinics	9—12 noon	—	2—5 p.m.	—	9—12 noon
(B) Treatment Clinics	Daily 9—10.30 a.m.	—	—	—	—
(C) Eye Clinic	—	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.
IV.—Orthopaedic Clinic—					
Chambers Hall (Provided by the Rochdale Crippled Children's Union	2—4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
V. Clinics provided by the Rochdale Infirmary Board—					
Orthopaedic Clinic ...	Monday to Friday.				
Artificial Light Clinic	Morning and Evening each day.				

The provision of dwelling-houses on the various Corporation Estates consequent on action taken under the Housing Acts has caused a re-distribution of the people in certain parts of the town. Hence, the situation of the various

Child Welfare Clinics is at present the subject of enquiry with a view to the occupation of other premises in more convenient parts of the town.

The work in connection with the Corporation Clinics is set out in detail in the respective sections of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

The facilities for the examination or analysis of clinical material such as sputa, swabs, etc., and of water, milk, and foodstuffs generally, remain as outlined in previous Reports.

Bacteriological and pathological work carried out during the year on behalf of the Public Health Department at the Broadfield Laboratory (Dr. Pooley) shows a decrease as compared with the previous year (2,244 specimens from the Corporation Hospitals and Clinics and from General Practitioners were examined, as against 2,859 in 1933), due chiefly to fewer examinations of throat swabs and of sputa for tubercle bacilli. The latter is mainly accounted for by the transfer of Wolstenholme Hall Pulmonary Hospital to the control of the Lancashire County Council, and the former is due to the reduced prevalence of throat affections during 1934. The Return for the past year includes 1,023 throat swabs for diphtheria, and 187 sputa for tubercle bacilli. See appendix Table XII.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Five homes are registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 :—

- 59, Boundary Street—Maternity—one patient ;
- 60, Park Road—Maternity—two patients ;
- 183, Drake Street—Medical and Surgical—four adults and four children ;
- 62, King Street East—Maternity—one patient ;
- 120, Clement Royds Street—Maternity—one patient.

These registered homes have been visited by the Medical Officer during the year, and are reported as satisfactory.

Hospitals.

The public and voluntary hospital services in the district provide 984 beds for the sick, as shown below :—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS—

Birch Hill Hospital—General Medical and Surgical	...	424	beds
do.	Maternity	51	„
Birch Hill Institution—Epilepsy, Mentally Infirm, etc.		148	„
Marland Hospital—Infectious Diseases	... ..	120	„
Springfield Sanatorium—Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
(females)	... ..	36	„
Wolstenholme Hall—Pulmonary Tuberculosis (males)		45	„

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS—

Rochdale Infirmary—General (chiefly surgical)	...	110 beds
The Memorial Home—Orthopædic	... ..	50 „

In addition to this number the Local Authority have, during the year, continued the arrangements to send selected cases of tuberculosis to various Sanatoria (Stannington, nr. Morpeth; Meathop, Westmorland; Eastby, Yorkshire; and Harlow Wood, Nottingham); where at present there are 17 patients undergoing treatment, but now that Springfield Sanatorium is open and Wolstenholme Hall reconstructed and modernised on the lines of an up-to-date Institution, it is proposed to discontinue the accommodation at Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, except for special cases.

Three beds are also retained at the Hyde Smallpox Hospital for cases of smallpox.

The extent to which the Hospitals under the control of the Corporation have been used during the year is shown in the following summary:—

	No. of Beds available	No. of Cases admitted	Occupation of Beds		
			Average daily No.	Highest No.	Lowest No.
Marland Hospital ...	120	550	65	93	42
† Birch Hill Hospital	475	*2,668	371	421	355
† Birch Hill Inst'n ...	148	176	148	164	138
‡ Springfield San.....	36	43	30	35	18

* Excluding 627 infants born in Hospital.

† These Institutions serve Rochdale and the surrounding County Districts.

‡ Opened October 1934.

The General Hospital, Birch Hill.

This Hospital serves the Rochdale County Borough and the adjacent County districts, with a total estimated population of over 128,000.

There were 2,668 patients (excluding infants born in Hospital) admitted during the year, as compared with 2,587 the previous year, and 2,419 in 1932.

The patients discharged during the year include 909 children under 16 years of age and 1,941 adults.

There were 657 women confined in Hospital, and 627 live births were registered.

The new Maternity Home (50 beds) and an Infants' Pavilion (45 beds) were completed and officially opened in October last, and the new entrance roadway from Birch Road, Porter's Lodge and Public Conveniences also completed.

In October last a Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer was appointed for duty at this Hospital, making a resident medical staff of three.

A statistical comparative summary relating to the work at Birch Hill Hospital is given below :—

	Year 1934	Year 1933
Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	3295	3140
Number of women confined in hospital... ..	657	595
Number of live births	627	553
Number of still-births	46	43
Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age)	30	22
Total number of deaths among children under one year	79	69
Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	4	1
Total number of deaths	479	429
Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	3329	3173
Duration of stay of patients—		
(a) Four weeks or less	2181	2254
(b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks	746	561
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	402	358
Number of beds occupied, average during the year 1934 (highest 421 on 26/4/34, lowest 355 on 4/11/34)	371	359
Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	401	391
Number of abdominal sections	209	199
Number of pathological and microscopical examinations	466	509

Further details of type and classification of cases dealt with and accommodation provided at this hospital are shown in Tables IX., X. and XI., Appendix.

Marland Hospital.

A report on the work of this Institution is given in a later part of this Report, see pp. 53—54.

Health Propaganda.

Under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council and with the approval of the Town Council, the film " Damaged Lives " was exhibited at one of the local Cinemas during the early part of the year and raised considerable interest with large numbers attending.

In November a Venereal Diseases Preventive Campaign was held extending over a period of three days. Cinema films were displayed and lectures given by a representative of the British Social Hygiene Council to factory workers and members of selected social organisations. The local press gave this Campaign an excellent notice, and it is hoped that by this means and by the combined cinema talks a very large portion of the population had some degree of interest raised.

Talks by the Medical Staff of the Public Health Department have been given during the year to members of religious and other organisations.

Leaflets dealing with (a) infectious diseases such as measles and scarlet fever, and (b) infant care and management, &c., are distributed freely in the homes by the Public Health staff.

As an additional means of propaganda the Central Council for Health Education have by arrangement with this authority regularly supplied posters of public health interest for display on the poster frames formerly erected in various parts of the borough by the Empire Marketing Board.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act provides that births shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. During the year 1,239 notifications were received, including 469 relating to births occurring at Birch Hill Hospital and belonging to Rochdale. With a few exceptions, the provisions of this Act were generally complied with.

Health Visitors.

The six Health Visitors now employed are concerned only with maternity and child welfare work, and, in addition to their regular attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres, they made over 14,000 visits chiefly to houses where there are infants and young children, as shown in the following classification.

Details of visits are given below :—

Classification of Visits								No. of Visits
Primary Visits to Births notified (or otherwise reported)								1,222
,, ,, re Still Births								57
Subsequent Visits to Infants under 1 year								4,388
Subsequent Visits to Infants and Young Children 1—2 years 2,924								} 6,652
,, ,, ,, ,, 2—5 ,, 3,728								
Ante-natal Cases—								
Primary Visits								216
Subsequent Visits								114
Post-natal								2
Infant Deaths								102
Maternal Deaths								3
Boarded-out Infants and Visits under Children Act								171
Infectious Diseases (chiefly Children)								188
Midwives								40
Milk Distribution Scheme								45
Miscellaneous Visits—re Medical and Midwifery Fees, Convalescent Homes, etc.								376
								13,576
Unsuccessful Visits (house closed or occupier out)								824
TOTAL								14,400

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are six Centres in different parts of the town with seven sessions weekly in the afternoon of each day of the week, Monday to Friday.

The total number of attendances at all Centres was 23,243, a decrease of 2,857 when compared with the previous year. This reduced attendance was almost entirely confined to children under one year of age, and is attributed chiefly to the epidemic of measles which affected various parts of the borough. During such epidemics, attendance at the Centres of mothers with young children is discouraged. The redistribution of the population on the outskirts of the town, due to slum clearance, may also have been a factor. This will, of course, adjust itself in time.

Attendances per session ranged, on the average, from 26 at Norden to 94 at Baillie Street, while the weekly attendance at all Centres averaged 474.

The number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were under one year of age was 805, or 68.1 per cent. of the notified live births. This compares with 77 per cent. in the previous year.

Details of the attendances at the various Centres are given below :—

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1934	Total Attendances of Children			Average Attendance per Clinic Day	No. of Medical examinations by M.O.
		under 1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs		
(a) Baillie Street (Wardleworth)	219	3,092	1,222	388	94 (110)	893
(b) St. Luke's ...	132	2,239	836	354	73 (79)	529
(c) St. Clement's ...	154	2,439	1,009	417	77 (102)	608
(d) Baillie Street (Castleton) ...	177	2,797	1,035	471	86 (103)	820
(e) Castleton Moor ...	95	1,874	1,076	358	69 (68)	267
(f) Newbold ...	71	1,405	757	174	49 (63)	312
(g) Norden ...	38	801	390	109	26 (24)	136
Totals ...	886	14,647	6,325	2,271	—	3,565
Corresponding Figures 1933 ...	865	17,045	9,055		—	4,550

In the 1929 Annual Report there occurs the following comment :—

“ A disappointing feature in connection with Infant Welfare Centres “ is the comparatively small proportion of children between the age of “ two and five years who attend ; only about 10 per cent. of the children “ on the Clinic Register are of this age. This appears to be the experience “ of most towns.”

In this connection attention may be drawn to the headings in the preceding two Tables, namely, Visits by Health Visitors to Children 2-5 years old, and Visits by this age group of children to the Welfare Clinics. Special attention has been given to this department of the work in the last two or three years ; the degree of supervision of the children at this important age

is being increased ; and additional facilities are to be provided during 1935 to encourage mothers to bring their older children to the Clinics until such time as they are transferred to the School Medical Service. It has been repeatedly noted that, where there is a definite gap between the responsibility of the Infant Welfare Centres and that of the School Medical Service, there is ample opportunity for the development of ill-health of varying types which may have already left irradicable results before the child's first medical examination during the years of school life.

The Health Committee are indebted to the members of the Ladies' Executive Committee and other co-opted voluntary helpers who give so much of their time and assistance at the various Clinics, and in many other directions.

Provision of Milk and Food Preparations.

Milk and food preparations are supplied free to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age, mainly to children under three years of age, on medical grounds and not on grounds of poverty. The recommendations of the Medical Officer as to grants of milk and food are based on an income limit, and submitted monthly to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for approval.

During the year 8,638 lbs. of dried milk such as Ambrosia, Cow and Gate, and Ostermilk, 2,252 packets of food preparations such as Maltoline and Virol and 2,142 gallons of fresh milk have been distributed free, while 6,635 lbs. of dried milk and 3,357 packets of other food preparations were sold at the Centres at cost price.

Comparative figures are shown below :—

Food	Quantities Supplied			Cost of Food	
	At Cost Price	Free of Cost		Distributed Free of Cost	Distributed at Cost Price
	Quantity	No. of Families	Quantity		
Fresh Milk	—	81	Gallons 2142	£ s. d. 214 12 6	£ s. d. —
	—	(140)	(2323)	(232 6 0)	—
Dried Milk (Glaxo Ambrosia and Cow and Gate, etc.)	Lbs. 6635 (8520)	253 (297)	Lbs. 8638 (10698)	578 14 0 (794 10 3)	520 18 4 (625 9 1)
Food Preparations (Maltoline and Virol)	Pkts. 3357 (3517)	— —	Pkts. 2252 (1507)	43 12 8 (32 13 6)	58 0 8 (65 15 6)

(Figures for the year 1933 are shown in brackets).

During the year the Health Committee have taken over from the Public Assistance Committee the provision of nourishment in the nature of milk, eggs, etc., to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, a service which is now recognised as part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Immunisation.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria of children between the ages of one and five years are available at each Child Welfare Centre. From the commencement of the Scheme in May, 1933, to December of 1934, 372 children of that age group had been immunised. The campaign in the elementary schools is reported upon in the section dealing with the School Medical Service.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The number of expectant mothers from the Borough and from the adjoining County districts attending this Clinic again shows a further increase, with an average attendance last year of 24.7 as compared with 19.2 the previous year. There are three sessions each week at the Baillie Street Council School—one on Tuesday evening, and one during each morning of Wednesday and Thursday.

Comparative figures of attendances are given below :—

			From Rochdale		From County Districts		Total	
			1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
No. of Expectant								
Mothers attending	...	710	546	117	134	827	680	
No. of Attendances	...	3,209	2,468	494	413	3,703	2,881	
Average attendance per								
session	...	21.4	16.4	3.3	2.8	24.7	19.2	

The 710 Rochdale Mothers who attended this Clinic during the year represent 57.3 per cent. of the total notified births (live and still) in the borough, as compared with 51.3 per cent. last year.

This scheme provides for the closest co-operation with medical practitioners, midwives and Birch Hill Hospital ; all cases of abnormality are reported to the family doctor, and the patient advised to place herself under his care. A certain number of post-natal cases are also seen at these Clinics, but no special post-natal clinic is held at which women might attend some six or eight weeks after their confinement. Such a clinic serves a very useful purpose in preventing much of the ill-health following child-birth which is the result of untreated minor ailments in maladjustments. The close linking up of the Ante-Natal and Venereal Diseases Clinics is proving of considerable value.

In certain cases the Health Visitors follow up the case by home visiting following attendance at the Clinic, and last year 330 such visits were paid. An increasing amount of interest in health topics is manifest among those who attend the Clinics. The special wireless talks appear to appeal to quite a number.

X-Ray Facilities.

The x-ray facilities at Birch Hill Hospital and the Rochdale Infirmary are available when the Medical Officer desires further information as regards any patient attending the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Consultant Services.

The services of Dr. C. P. Brentnall, of Manchester, are available in cases where the Medical Officer at the Clinic or at Birch Hill Hospital, or a Medical Practitioner, desires the assistance of a Consultant Obstetrician. In necessitous cases the expense involved is met by the Local Authority.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No special arrangements have been made under this heading, but any children requiring expert opinion or treatment are referred to the Crippled Children's Union Clinic, at their premises in Drake Street.

Maternity Outfits.

Outfits containing the necessary clothing, linen, etc., for mothers and newly-born infants are loaned out free to poor families where the confinement is arranged to take place at home. Nine outfits were loaned during the year.

Sterilised Accouchment Outfits may be obtained at the Infant Welfare Clinics at cost price, and in necessitous cases are supplied free of charge.

Dental Services.

The scheme adopted and put into operation early last year has been generally successful. The services of the School Dental Officer are available on the morning of Saturday each week at the School Dental Clinic adjoining the Public Health Offices. Necessitous expectant or nursing mothers and children under five years of age, whose family circumstances come within the income limit applicable to families receiving free milk and food preparations under the Milk Distribution Scheme, are treated without any charge. Only extractions and small fillings necessary for cleansing septic conditions generally are dealt with. Other patients are referred to their own Dentist.

During the year 135 mothers and 32 children received treatment as follows :

					Mothers		Children under 5 yrs.
No. of Extractions	...	...	...	...	376	...	51
No. of Fillings	...	...	...	...	9	...	2
No. of Scalings	...	...	...	...	10	...	—
Gum treatment	...	...	...	...	9	...	1
Anæsthetics—							
(a) Local	...	...	...	...	137	...	—
(b) General	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Other Operations	...	...	...	...	26	...	2

Medical Assistance.

Registered Midwives acting in accordance with the Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board, made 277 calls requiring the attendance of a medical practitioner in the case of some emergency or abnormality arising during pregnancy or confinement, as compared with 270 in the previous year. These calls were chiefly on account of delayed or obstructed labour (74), ruptured perinæum (66) ; and uterine inertia (35).

In 165 cases the medical practitioner's fee was paid by the Local Authority, amounting in the aggregate to £266, as against £206 in the year 1933. The amount reclaimed from patients was £59, but the continued trade depression makes recovery of these charges from parents difficult, and in many cases impossible.

Midwifery Fees.

The Local Authority pay the midwifery fee in cases where the family circumstances are poor and where there is no maternity benefit available. During the year the fee was paid in 28 cases, amounting to £21.

Hospital Fees.

The scale maintenance charge for cases admitted to the Maternity Wards at Birch Hill Hospital is £2 5s. 6d. per week for borough residents, but in necessitous cases this fee is reduced, according to the ability to pay. The number of cases classified in the necessitous group shows a gradual increase, due to the continued state of unemployment. There were 262 cases assisted during the year in the payment of hospital maternity fees, as compared with 197 cases last year.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were two cases of puerperal fever and nine of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year, as compared with three cases of the former and five of the latter the previous year.

Five of these cases were removed for treatment to a special Ward at Marland Hospital, which provides accommodation for four patients, and which is available for all such puerperal cases, together with the services of an Obstetric Consultant and Bacteriological examination facilities. Certain improvements to this accommodation were sanctioned at the end of the year, and at the time of writing are almost complete.

Maternal Mortality.

There were 7 deaths registered as due to puerperal causes—two due to puerperal sepsis and 5 to other puerperal causes. In the year 1933 there were 3 such deaths, and in 1932 only 2 deaths were registered as due to these causes.

In the Report of last year the mortality rates were based on the number of live births only, but as statistics of still-births are now available for the past five years, comparative figures of maternal mortality in Rochdale and neighbouring towns during this period, based on the total births, i.e., live and still-births, are given below :—

TOWN	MATERNAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	
	1934	Average 4 years 1930-33
BLACKBURN	5.95	3.96
BOLTON	3.42	7.09
BOOTLE	4.14	3.78
BURNLEY	14.57	5.04
HALIFAX	7.88	7.73
HUDDERSFIELD	9.86	5.89
OLDHAM	6.98	6.92
PRESTON	10.71	5.13
ST. HELENS	5.04	4.41
STOCKPORT	3.81	3.72
WARRINGTON	3.45	4.30
WIGAN	3.86	6.06
Average 12 Towns	6.64	5.34
ROCHDALE	5.65	5.26
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF		
LANCASTER	5.16	5.02
ENGLAND & WALES	4.41	4.13

It is in several respects extremely unfortunate that we must record for Rochdale during 1934 a total of 7 deaths classed to maternal causes, with a maternal mortality rate of 5.65, especially in view of the prominence which has recently been given to Rochdale's figures. This increase is, however, not entirely a matter for despair, and many useful lessons can be learned from it.

First, it shows the folly of deductions based on small numbers. Rochdale's annual number of live births is roughly 1,100, and the maternal mortality rate is calculated per 1,000 live births. We are, therefore, particularly open to statistical variation, and one actual death makes a very material difference to our death rate. It is, therefore, obvious that for proper comparison Rochdale's figures must be taken over a period of not less than three years, as was in fact done by the investigators from the Maternal Mortality Commission in January of this year. It has also shown that the Registrar-General's figures do not tell the whole story. There are still factors contributing to death following childbirth, or occurring during pregnancy, over which the present state of our knowledge does not give us any control. It has been estimated that 50 per cent. of the deaths are preventable, and the other half fall into the group just mentioned. Now there is no law of nature or medicine which decides that the deaths in each year shall be equally divided into these two groups. Particularly when dealing with small numbers, as in Rochdale, there is no means of avoiding the preventable group bulking largely one year, while in the next year the non-preventable group forms the majority.

The deaths classed by the Registrar-General to maternal causes do not always correspond with those which might be so classed from a purely medical standpoint, although the former are of course used for statistical comparison. As an illustration of this I give below a table comparing the actual deaths in each year classed to maternal causes by the Registrar-General, and the corresponding number which would have been so classed by medical assessors. The last column gives, in brackets, the maternal mortality rate corresponding to the totals given.

		Reg.-Gen. Classifi- cation	Medical Classifi- cation	Totals or three year periods
1923	...	9	9 ...	29
1924	...	3	3 ...	(6.19)
1925	...	17	17 ...	
1926	...	9	9 ...	29
1927	...	14	14 ...	(7.18)
1928	...	6	6 ...	
1929	...	12	13 ...	37
1930	...	12	13 ...	(10.01)
1931	...	9	11 ...	
1932	...	2	4 ...	14
1933	...	3	3 ...	(4.12)
1934	...	7	7 ...	

The above Table shows more accurately and even more strikingly than do most what has happened in Rochdale. Besides showing this marked drop in the last three year period down to figures below the average for the country, it also

shows that this reduction was achieved not only in a previous bad record but actually in face of figures of steadily increasing gravity. We have had in Rochdale recently the advantage of the opinion of medical experts who are in touch with the Registrar-General's Department and have experience of similar investigations on a country-wide basis. We have therefore been able to correct our figures and allocate actual cases from the beginning of 1928 onwards in such a way as to form a lasting basis of comparison, not only for figures, but for the variations in the type of case which is accounting for the deaths.

What of the 1934 deaths? They include two cases in which the full co-operation of the patient in ante-natal supervision was certainly lacking and might therefore be regarded as a contributory cause, and one case of a woman absolutely unfitted for pregnancy who had been advised against pregnancy years before, and had, in fact, evidence of her own physical unfitness. The other four deaths occurred as a result of rare conditions or conditions not related to preventable factors.

The figures for the last three years are particularly free from deaths due to definitely preventable causes as contrasted with the previous bad years. It is this fact, more than the actual diminution in the rate, which is so full of promise for the future of the Maternity Scheme in Rochdale. The spirit of close and friendly co-operation amongst all those engaged in maternity work in the town persists, and is, by the very process of custom, increasing. I find, therefore, no grounds for departing from the optimism expressed in the 1932 Annual Report. It must, however, still be emphasised that without the fullest co-operation of the mothers themselves, no scheme can produce uniformly good results, and I would also add that there is evidence that all the effects of alarmist propaganda are not to the ultimate good of the mothers of the country. It is certainly necessary to place before the public the facts of the case, but I am convinced that every care should be taken in the manner of this presentation.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were registered as against four last year and three the previous year.

These were dealt with as follows :—

Treated at home	...	...	...	...	3
Treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	—
Result—Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	—
Vision unimpaired...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Blindness	...	...	...	...	—
Death	...	...	...	...	—
Under treatment at end of year	...	...	...	...	1

Boarded-out Children.

There are 7 children boarded out by the Public Assistance Committee in accordance with Part VI. of the Public Assistance Order, 1930. Their supervision and visitation is a duty of the Health Visitors, and during the year 24 visits were made to the homes. Reports show that in each case the home and general conditions were satisfactory.

Children Act, 1908.

The Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors under this Act. Prior to January, 1933, the supervision of children ceased when children reached the age of seven, but The Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932, extended the age to nine years. At the end of the year there were 70 persons registered as receiving children for reward, and the number of children concerned was 73.

Comparative figures are given below :—

Comparative figures are given below :—	Year 1934	Year 1933
NUMBER OF FOSTER PARENTS ON REGISTER :—		
(a) At the beginning of the year	65	28
(b) At the end of the year	70	65
NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON REGISTER :—		
(a) At the beginning of the year	70	31
(b) At the end of the year	73	70
(c) Who died during the year	Nil	Nil
(d) On whom inquests were held during the year	Nil	Nil

There were no persons or societies authorised to visit under Section 2 21 of this Act, nor has it been necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case during the year.

The number of visits paid to homes by the Health Visitors in connection with this work during the year was 147.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I am indebted to the Chief Officials of the various Departments of the Corporation for information included in this section of the Report.

Water Supply.

The construction of the Watergrove Reservoir at Wardle is still in progress ; when the work is completed the capacity will be in the neighbourhood of 750,000,000 gallons.

The quality of water supplied from the various reservoirs belonging to the Corporation has been satisfactory, and the Waterworks Committee has been assured of this by chemical and bacteriological examinations, taken separately, from all the sources of supply. These have constantly indicated that the usual high degree of organic purity and the satisfactory character of the water for domestic purposes has been maintained.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The only important extension to the sewerage system of the Borough is a length of intercepting sewer 3ft. in diameter which has been laid in Entwisle Road.

The experimental plant at the Sewage Works reported last year is still working, but the final results have not yet been obtained.

Rivers and Streams.

The Rivers Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee are primarily responsible for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams in the area, but as much assistance as possible is given by reporting to the Joint Committee any cases which come to our notice.

Public Cleansing.

The method of collection and disposal of House Refuse remains the same as outlined in the Annual Report for 1930, with the improvements and alterations noted in the reports for 1932 and 1933.

A second "Dennis" motor vehicle, with a "Transport" moving floor and a van-type body, has been added to the fleet of refuse collecting vehicles during the year. A new vehicle with a van-type body was purchased for the collection of privy pails, and is a great improvement on the open type of vehicle formerly employed.

There have been no important changes in Street Cleansing during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

The accommodation in the Borough at the end of December, 1934, was as follows :—

Fresh Water Carriage System	...	...	...	...	...	22,317
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	2,501
Waste Water Closets(principally in Castleton Moor)	...	...	...	...	...	2,301
Privy Middens (principally in Castleton Moor)	...	...	...	...	...	52

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS TO THE WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

The following is a copy of the Sanitary Inspector's Report on the work of conversion during 1934, and since 1911 :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit a further report on the closet accommodation within the Borough, showing the progress which has been made in the work of conversion since 1911 to the end of 1934.

General.

The original number of pail closets which existed in 1911 in the Borough was approximately 14,031 ; up to the end of the last year (1933) this number has been reduced to 2,171, of which only 1,311 could be dealt with. The inclusion of parts of Norden and Bamford districts within the Borough area, however, increased the number of pail closets, and although a few of these have been converted since the amalgamation most of the remainder cannot be dealt with for the various reasons stated in Table II.

The position now is that 11,682 have been converted, and 301 have been done away with under the conversion scheme as not being required, leaving an estimated total of 2,501 pail closets still to be dealt with, of which 1,713 are at dwellings. The statement of the number of closets converted each year since the commencement of the work in 1911 is appended in Table I.

It will be seen from that Table that 1,874 additional closets have been installed for the purpose of bringing joint accommodation up to separate, and if these are included, the total number of closets completed is 13,556, of which 5,060 were put in during the five years 1921-25, and 4,225 during the five years 1926-30.

Analysis of Remaining Accommodation :—Separate Accommodation.

Table II. shows that of the 1,713 pail closets remaining at dwellings, 1,061 are separate accommodation and 652 joint accommodation. Of the 1,061 separate closets 859 can at present be dealt with under the conversion scheme. There are 202 of these 1,061 separate closets, the conversion of which is held up by :—

- (1) Unsuitability or insufficiency of sewers ;
- (2) Owing to being situated in areas to be dealt with in the Housing Committee's " Five Year Plan."

The cases which do not come under the conversion scheme proper, and to which the Committee do not contribute, number 695. These are situated at mills, workshops, churches, clubs, schools, etc. In addition there are 62 closets at farms remote from any sewer.

Of the 119 converted during 1934 it is interesting to note that 34 were separate accommodation, the remainder being joint accommodation and requiring 46 additional closets to bring them up to the standard adopted by the Committee, viz., one W.C. for each through house, and one W.C. for each two back-to-back houses. The total number of closets installed during 1934 was thus 165.

Joint Accommodation.

Of the 652 jointly used closets, 583 are waiting for new sewers or are included in the "Five Year Plan." These cannot be immediately dealt with, and including those which are now in hand or in progress, there remains a total of 69, which at the end of 1934 were under consideration, and for many of which there were Notices outstanding.

It will be seen that the number of pail closets actually converted during 1934 was less than in 1933, and considerably less than any year since the close of the war. This is in a large measure due to the fact that for the six months April to October all conversion work was suspended by order of the Health Committee, owing to the abnormal dry season and consequent shortage of water ; and also in some measure to the policy of the Committee in discouraging unreasonable expenditure on property which, owing to bad arrangement, lack of space, etc., are likely to come under the consideration of the Housing Committee when the five years' plan has been completed. The work of discrimination in this respect is becoming increasingly difficult.

There were in 1934, 17 schemes of conversion which cost over £100. The range is shown below :—

Joint accommodation conversions during 1934 costing

	£500 and over	1
do.	between £400 and £500	2
do.	do. £300 and £350	2
do.	do. £250 and £300	2
do.	do. £200 and £250	2
do.	do. £150 and £200	3
do.	do. £100 and £150	5

In many of these cases two and sometimes three water-closets have had to be erected for every one existing ; the additional closets being at the sole expense of the owner and without contribution by the Corporation.

The depressed state of local trade also has again prevented conversion work going on in many of the mills whose directors were in favour of the change, but persuasion is continually being used to get those responsible to reconsider the matter.

During the year 1934, many valuable improvements have been carried out in conjunction with this conversion of joint closets. Some indication of this is found when considering the total cost of all work during 1934, when 165 closets were installed, which amounted to £5,082, whilst in 1922, when the largest number of closets for one year were put in (1,800) the cost was only £20,024. This means that, whereas in 1922 the cost to owners of conversion and accompanying improvements was about £11 per closet, the cost in 1934 was £30 15s. 0d. per closet. This fact is easily appreciated when it is remembered that new drainage and the reconstruction of buildings, as well as such improvements as mentioned above, has been the rule in connection with the joint accommodation dealt with in recent years.

The nature of this work and some idea of its extent can be gathered from the Medical Officer's Report, where brief summaries are given of the more important improvements carried out in connection with joint accommodation.

Notes Regarding Table II.

Table II., which is appended, gives in detail a statement of the pail closet accommodation in the Borough of Rochdale in December, 1934.

It will be seen that the number of conversions held up for the want of proper sewerage is 729; and that 489 others cannot be considered owing to being situated in Housing Committee's "Five Year Plan."

It will also be seen that 132 mills and workshops still have pail closets numbering 543, many of which cannot be converted for reasons shown.

The Day Schools mentioned in the Table are the Healey School, and St. Paul's, Norden, where no sewer is available. The former school is under consideration for closing by the Education Committee.

As regards licensed premises, the conversions are involved with other structural alterations, which are from time to time required by the Licensing Justices.

Attention is drawn to the footnote of Table II., which gives the number of premises affected as distinct from the number of closets.

It will be seen that many conversions are here held over on account of want of sewers. Amongst these are several cases of outlying hamlets where the possibility of new sewers being constructed is very remote. It is a matter for future conference with the Borough Surveyor as to the possible alternative methods of providing sewage disposal in such cases.

A. E. DUNCAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF CONVERSION
WORK FROM COMMENCEMENT.

Year					Conversions		Additional Closets Installed		Total	
1911	}	(5 year period)	...		164	} 2646	21	} 208	185	} 2854
1912					677		28		705	
1913					967		52		1019	
1914					667		92		759	
1915					171		15		186	
1916	}	(5 year period)	...		67	67	1	1	68	68
to 1920										
1921	}	(5 year period)	...		414	} 4705	9	} 355	423	} 5060
1922					1760		40		1800	
1923					1197		28		1225	
1924					724		90		814	
1925					610		188		798	
1926	}	(5 year period)	...		563	} 3220	265	} 1005	828	} 4225
1927					772		192		964	
1928					736		226		962	
1929					510		183		693	
1930					639		139		778	
1931	365		89		454	
1932	294		110		404	
1933	266		60		326	
1934	119		46		165	
TOTALS ...					11682		1874		13556	

- (a) 301 pail closets not required have been done away with in addition (including 67 in connection with insanitary areas).
- (b) The total number of closets installed during the first five years, 1911-1915, was 2,854.
- (c) The total number of closets installed during the five years, 1921-1925, was 5,060.
- (d) The total number of closets installed during the five years 1926-1930 was 4,225.
- (e) The total number of closets installed during the years 1931 to 1934 was 1349.

TABLE II.

SHOWING STATE OF PAIL CLOSET ACCOMMODATION
IN THE BOROUGH AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1934.

Description	Total Pail Closets in Borough	Not immediately convertible			Total remaining to be dealt with
		No sewer available	Sewer unsuitable	Included in Housing C's '5 Yr. Plan'	
At Dwellings—					
Joint	652	187	9	387	69
Separate	1061	54	54	94	859
*At Mills and Workshops	543	255	35	8	245
*At Churches, Schools, Clubs	152	59	6	—	87
*At Licensed Premises	23	8	—	—	15
At Farms	70	62	—	—	8
	2,501	625	104	489	†1,283

† Notices for 719 of the 1,283 pail closets remaining have already been served.

* Number of premises concerned :—

Mills and Workshops	132
Churches, Sunday Schools, Clubs, etc.	44
Day Schools (Healey and St. Paul's)	2
Licensed Premises	14

The above figures now include accommodation in the Norden and Bamford Wards.

PAIL CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

The Additional Work carried out during the year in connection with
Pail Closet Conversions is summarised below.

(a) **Joint Accommodation—**

No. of Houses affected	...	...	...	...	...	92
No. of Pail Closets existing	...	...	...	...	...	44
No. of W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	80
Main drainage reconstructed on modern principles	...					9
Main drainage partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...		15
Branch drains, etc., reconstructed	...	...	...	...		90
Inspection chambers and vent shafts provided to existing drainage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Increased yard space	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses broken through or provided with back doors and made through	...	...	...	...	...	24
New yard walls built	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bath rooms provided	...	...	...	...	...	3

(b) **Separate Accommodation—**

No. of houses affected	...	...	...	...	...	51
Closet buildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pail closets pulled down and re-erected	...	...	...	...	...	28
Main drainage reconstructed on modern principles	...					3
Main drainage partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...		5
Branch drains, etc., reconstructed	...	...	...	...		42
Inspection chambers and vent shafts provided to existing drainage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Increased yard space	...	...	...	...	...	1
New coal sheds erected	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yard walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	15

Following are typical examples of the works involved in the schemes of conversions referred to :—

Ref.	No. of Houses affected	No. of Pail Closets existing	No. of W.C.s. provided	Particulars of Improvement
D. (Joint)	10	4	7	Four pail closet buildings and ashplace demolished and seven new W.C.s erected in suitable positions ; main drainage reconstructed ; nine branch drains reconstructed ; ashtubs replaced by sanitary ashbins.
F. (Joint)	6	4	6	Four pail closet buildings abolished and six new W.C.s erected in suitable positions ; main drainage reconstructed ; six branch drains reconstructed ; bath-room provided ; six houses provided with back doors ; flagged area provided at rear of houses ; ashtubs replaced by sanitary ashbins.
K. (Joint)	9	4	9	Four pail closet buildings and ashplace demolished and four new water-closets provided in common yard ; five inside W.C.s provided and two baths installed ; new main drain provided and the whole of the common yard re-drained ; ashtubs replaced by sanitary ashbins.
J. (Separate)	10	10	10	Ten pail closet buildings and all yard walls demolished ; ten new pail closet buildings erected and six new coal places ; new yard walls erected providing yards of more convenient shape for the majority of the houses ; main drainage and all branch drains re-laid ; yard surfaces concreted.
M.	23	11	23	Two inset cottages added to through houses ; eleven pail closet buildings and two ashplaces demolished ; eighteen new W.C.s erected and five inbuilt W.C.s installed ; new main drainage provided for eighteen houses and main drainage reconstructed for remainder ; twenty-three new branch drains provided.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

407 Preliminary or Informal Notices and 36 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings were served on owners and occupiers, and resulted in the accomplishment of works given in the classified statement below.

It was found necessary to take legal proceedings in 4 cases in connection with caravans during the year.

Statement of Removal of Nuisances in and around dwellings.

NATURE OF WORK DONE	Nos.
HOUSES—	
Houses limewashed and cleansed	7
Houses repaired—walls and ceilings (including dampness) ...	117
floors	34
roofs	30
Water removed from cellars	4
Cases of overcrowding remedied	5
General house fittings repaired (boilers, fire ranges, etc.) ...	52
" " " " (staircases and hand-rails) ...	37
House chimneys repaired	4
Window Cords Repaired	10
Window Frames Repaired	36
Eaves troughing repaired	15
Rain water pipes repaired	12
Rain water pipes disconnected	18
Waste pipe repaired and (or) trapped	24
Water supply pipes repaired	1
Slopstones replaced	5
Caravans removed from unsuitable sites	16
YARDS, PASSAGES—	
Yard surfaces repaired... .. .	2
Passage surfaces repaired	2
Yard walls rebuilt or repaired	17
Wooden structure removed	1
ACCUMULATIONS—	
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Stagnant water removed	1
Building accumulations removed	12
CLOSETS—	
Pail Closets repaired	13
Water-closets repaired or altered	26
Additional closets provided—previously insufficient	46
(For pail closets converted see under conversion of pail closets)	

NATURE OF WORK DONE	Nos.
ASHPLACES—	
Ashplaces repaired or reconstructed	13
Ashbins renewed	
(See under Separate and Joint Pail Closet Conversions under Conversion Scheme)	
DRAINS—	
Main drains reconstructed	12
Main drains extended	6
Drains repaired only	5
Drains opened and cleansed	32
Branch drains reconstructed	121
Inspection chambers provided to old drainage	3
Soil pipe repaired	1
GENERAL—	
Effluvium nuisances abated	2
Keeping of animals discontinued (dogs, fowls, etc.)	2
Preparation of food (premises repaired)	1
Unsuitable stable premises	3
Cellar areas filled in	6
Dilapidated midden stead	2
NOTE. —See also under Factory and Workshops Acts, Additional works in connection with conversion, etc.	

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Retail Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses now on the Register is 196. These have been regularly inspected, and cleansing and limewashing carried out on intimation from Inspector in 60 cases.

A high standard of cleanliness has been generally maintained, and it has not been found necessary to issue any statutory notices in this respect.

Workshops.

285 inspections of workshops have been carried out during the year, and in seven cases the sanitary arrangements have been improved.

See Table XIII., Appendix, for full particulars of inspections under these Acts.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The recorded observations during 1934 number 135. The observations were for one half-hour each, and were confined to factory chimneys in the

Borough. The time limit for the issue of dense black smoke fixed by the Town Council is two minutes per half-hour, and this limit was exceeded during 1934 on seven occasions.

The number of times when the issue of moderately dense smoke (as distinguished from dense black smoke) exceeded ten minutes in the half-hour, and where special letters were sent was eight.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During 1934-35 the Health Committee carried on the observations of atmospheric deposit with one gauge situated at the rear of the Town Hall. The following figures refer to the results obtained from this gauge up to the end of March, 1935.

MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF SOLIDS IN ROCHDALE DURING 1934-35.

TABLE A.

Total Deposit in English tons per square mile.					
Year	Total Solids	Highest	Lowest	Undissolved	Percentage of Undissolved matter to Total
1934-35	20.08	29.81 Oct., 1934	13.57 Nov., 1934	10.43	51.9%

From April 1st, 1934, to March 31st, 1935, the mean monthly deposit of solids averaged 20.08 tons per square mile, against 18.98 tons in the previous year.

From the following table it may be seen that a steady decrease occurred up to 1933, and since then a slight increase has been recorded.

The present deposit is 3.78 tons per square mile higher than the low record established in 1932-33.

TABLE B.
MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF ALL SOLIDS IN ROCHDALE,
1916-1935.

	English tons per square mile	Metric tons per 100 square kilometres
Average 1916-1927— (Technical School Gauge)	59.6	2,300
Average 1927-1928— (9 Gauges)	33.2	1,281
Average 1928-1930— (5 Gauges)	29.9	1,154
Average 1930-1932— (2 Gauges)	23.4	903
1932-33 (1 Gauge)	16.3	629
1933-34 (1 Gauge)	18.9	731
1934-35	20.08	783

Composition of Deposit.

A record of the nature of the deposit in 1934-35 is shown in comparison with six previous years in the following table :—

TABLE C.
MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSIT.—ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Period	Total Solids			Sulphates as SO ₃	Tarry Matter
	Undiss'lv'd Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total		
1928 and 1929 ... (5 gauges)	20.41	9.82	30.24	2.69	0.43
1929 and 1930 ... (5 gauges)	20.88	8.82	29.70	2.42	0.45
1930 and 1931 ... (2 gauges)	16.38	9.83	26.21	2.83	0.39
1931 and 1932 ... (2 gauges)	12.75	7.92	20.67	1.98	0.40
1932 and 1933 ... (1 gauge)	10.09	6.22	16.31	1.63	0.31
1933 and 1934 ... (1 gauge)	10.34	8.64	18.98	2.82	0.41
1934 and 1935 ... (1 gauge)	10.43	9.65	20.08	3.82	0.34

SEASONAL DEPOSIT.

TABLE D.

MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSIT.—ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Month	Total Solids			Sulphates as SO ₃	Tarry Matter
	Undiss'lv'd Matter	Dissolved Matter	Total		
APRIL—1934 ...	9.79	9.46	19.25	3.83	0.41
MAY... ...	9.61	11.25	20.86	4.62	0.36
JUNE ...	11.24	6.61	17.85	2.09	0.36
JULY ...	8.21	7.70	15.91	2.52	0.31
AUGUST ...	12.08	10.07	22.15	4.74	0.38
SEPTEMBER... ..	11.60	9.39	20.99	4.44	0.31
OCTOBER ...	16.50	13.31	29.81	5.20	0.43
NOVEMBER ...	5.64	7.93	13.57	3.67	0.15
DECEMBER ...	7.39	10.46	17.85	4.90	0.33
JANUARY—1935 ...	7.15	9.59	16.74	3.37	0.32
FEBRUARY ...	14.61	10.58	25.19	4.18	0.38
MARCH ...	11.33	9.48	20.81	2.24	0.36
Averages ...	10.43	9.65	20.08	3.82	0.34

HOUSING.

Statistics relating to the number of houses erected, inspections and action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts are given below :—

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—				
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...				462
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...				
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...				197
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...				
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	140
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	30
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—				
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...				8

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	24
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	238†
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	38
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

† Not including insufficiency of closet accommodation. Notices for this were served in respect of 27 dwellings.

Unhealthy Areas.

During the year eleven areas were inspected, ten of which were reported upon, and on April 24th officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Act, 1930.

On May 3rd the Council made Orders for clearance, and on the 26th June the Ministry of Health held an enquiry into the Council's application for confirmation of the Orders.

On November 7th the Ministry confirmed the whole of the Orders with very slight modifications.

The areas in question were :—

Whitehall Street No. 3 consisting of 16 houses accommodating 56 persons and situated in Castle Street, Whitehall Street, Queen Street and Ebenezer Place ;

- Mill Street No. 1**, consisting of 24 houses accommodating 99 persons, and situated in Mill Street, High Street, Union Street, Rope Street, No. 1 Court Mill Street and Goose Yard ;
- Mill Street No. 2**, consisting of 20 houses accommodating 61 persons, and situated in Mill Street, Castle Street, Union Street and Rope Street ;
- Mill Street No. 3**, consisting of 21 houses accommodating 74 persons, and situated in Mill Street, Queen Street, Union Street and Castle Street ;
- Mill Street No. 5**, consisting of 6 houses accommodating 20 persons, and situated in Mill Street ;
- High Street No. 1**, consisting of 9 houses accommodating 37 persons, and situated in High Street and No. 2 Court High Street ;
- High Street No. 2**, consisting of 8 houses accommodating 20 persons, and situated in High Street and No. 3 Court High Street ;
- Howard Street No. 1**, consisting of 18 houses accommodating 74 persons, and situated in Howard Street, Wilson Street, Sutcliffe's Yard and Greenlees Place.
- Williams Place (Crawford Street)**, consisting of 25 houses accommodating 91 persons, and situated in Williams place, Williams Terrace and Crawford Street ;
- Walton Place**, consisting of 29 houses accommodating 137 persons, situated in Walton Place and Water Street.

At the time of writing, practically all the persons displaced from the above areas have been re-housed on the Brimrod Estate of about 270 houses situated on the outskirts of the town on the south-west side.

During 1935 it is provisionally proposed to deal with 24 small areas, involving 306 houses, and in addition 119 individual unfit houses.

Disinfestation of Houses and Furniture.

During 1934 the Housing Department have referred to the Health Department 22 Council houses found to be affected with vermin. These have been treated at the expense of the Housing Committee, either by fumigation, the spraying of liquid vermicide, or both, according to the extent of infestation. In most cases, picture moulds, skirting boards, architraves and covering woodwork, have been removed and separately treated before being reinstated.

In addition 16 other houses not owned by the Council have been treated similarly at the request and expense of the respective landlords.

In connection with removal of tenants from clearance areas the department has established a system of disinfestation of furniture and effects by hydro-cyanic gas, which is carried out by a firm of experts, and is supervised by the department's staff. The furniture is loaded into a large van purchased at the expense of the Housing Committee, is taken to an open space at the Cleansing Department, and there treated in the van. The furniture is afterwards delivered direct to the new house provided.

In order to avoid any possible risk to human beings from the effects of the hydro-cyanic gas, each family is supplied with mattresses, pillows and bed-clothes for one night ; their own bedding being returned to them on the following day, after being thoroughly aired at the Cleansing Department.

The method has proved eminently successful, and after the first few weeks no opposition by persons alleged by this department to have furniture requiring treatment has been experienced.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

The number of Farms on the Register at the end of 1934 was 111. The number of visits paid by the Dairy Inspector was 198. During the year the following improvements have been made under notice from this Department :—

Shippons reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Dairies provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Middenstead provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

In the case of eight other farms which are under notice for improvements or reconstruction of farm premises, the work is in progress or has been arranged for.

Milkshops.

The number of shops retailing milk in bottles is 197. The number of shops retailing unbottled milk is 5. The number of visits paid by the Dairy Inspector was 203.

Inspection of Premises used for the Preparation and Sale of Foodstuffs.

The inspection of all premises used for the preparation and sale of foodstuffs has received constant attention during the year, and 2,517 visits have been made. Six of these premises have been discontinued on notice by the Inspector. 17 Notices have been served in respect of others for limewashing and cleansing.

Meat and Food Supply.

The foodstuffs delivered in the Borough during the year, taken collectively, show a good standard of quality.

The number of recognised slaughter-houses in the Borough is 16 ; of this number three are registered and 13 are licensed annually.

Offensive Trades.

The number of premises at which these trades are carried on in this Borough is as follows :—

Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	2
Fellmongering	...	...	...	...	1
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	1

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Tuberculous Milk.

During the year 122 samples of milk have been taken in the Rochdale streets for the purpose of detecting supplies of tuberculous milk.

These samples represented the mixed milk of about 1,500 cows, and were taken in batches of ten at various periods of the year, viz. :—January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, December.

Of the 122 samples 61 were from Rochdale Borough farmers and 61 were from County farmers delivering milk in the Borough.

The number found to be positively tubercular was :—

From Rochdale Farmers 2 (3.8%)

From County Farmers 5 (8.2%)

The following Table gives this information concisely :—

Number of Samples taken				Samples Negative		Samples Positive		Percentage
Jan.	{ Borough County	5	5	5	4	—	1	0% 20%
Feb.	{ Borough County	7	7	7	7	—	—	0% 0%
March	{ Borough County	7	3	6	3	1	—	14.3% 0%
April	{ Borough County	5	15	5	14	—	1	0% 6.6%
May	{ Borough County	2	8	2	8	—	—	0% 0%
June	{ Borough County	10	4	10	4	—	—	0% 0%
Sept.	{ Borough County	6	5	5	5	1	—	16.6% 0%
October	{ Borough County	2	1	2	—	—	1	0% 100%
Novem.	{ Borough County	9	1	9	1	—	—	0% 0%
Decem.	{ Borough County	8	12	8	10	—	2	0% 16.6%
TOTALS	{ Borough County	61	61	59	56	2	5	3.8% 8.2%
COMBINED TOTALS ...		122		115		7		5.7%

It will be seen that 5.7 per cent. of all the mixed samples taken were found to contain tubercle bacilli, as against 10.57 per cent. in 1933 ; 6.2 per cent. in 1932 ; 9.1 per cent. in 1931 ; and 7.8 per cent. in 1930.

Each positive sample was followed up by secondary samples from all cows on the infected farms ; the number of secondary samples necessary for the Borough was 22.

The work is being continued on a similar scale during 1935.

FOOD AND DRUGS (Adulteration) ACT. 1928

476 samples of Food and Drugs, as against 380 in 1933, were obtained by the Inspector during the past year, 39 of which, on analysis, were found to be adulterated in some degree. The following is a list of samples obtained :—

Description	Number taken		Result of Analysis	
	Formally	Informally	Genuine	Adulterat'd
Milk	389	24	384	29
Butter	2	2	...
Margarine	2	2	...
Lard	3	3	...
Coffee	1	1	...
Tea	2	2	...
Tinned Cream	6	6	...
Cocoa	2	2	...
Salmon	1	1	...
Sausages	1	1	...
Flour	1	1	...
Self-Raising Flour...	...	1	1	...
Dried Mint	3	6	3	6
Mint Sauce	1	1	...
Sauce	1	1	...
Canned Peas	1	1	...
Baking Powder	1	1	...
Fruit Cake	1	1	...
Biscuits	1	1	...
Vanilla Slices	1	1	...
Lemon Curd	1	1	...
Chocolate Cream	1	1	...
Treacle Toffee	1	1	...
Carried forward	392	62	419	35

Description	Number taken		Result of Analysis	
	Formally	Informally	Genuine	Adulterat'd
Brought forward	392	62	419	35
Lemonade Crystals ... ..	...	1	1	...
Puffed Rice ... ..	...	1	1	...
White Wine Vinegar ... ..	...	1	1	...
Mustard ... ..	...	1	1	...
Pepper ... ..	...	1	1	...
Phenol Mixture ... ..	...	1	1	...
Asthma Remedy ... ..	...	1	1	...
First Aid Outfit— (Tincture of Iodine) ... ..	...	1	1	...
McLeans Stomach Powder ... ..	...	1	1	...
Glaubers Salts ... ..	...	1	1	...
Epsom Salts ... ..	...	1	1	...
Lysol	1	...	...	1
Whisky	4	2	4	2
Rum	2	2	3	1
	399	77	437	39
TOTAL ...	476		476	

Of the 39 samples reported as adulterated, proceedings were instituted in 7 instances in regard to milk ; in the remaining cases proceedings took place in 1935, or warning letters were sent or the samples were informal or only slightly adulterated.

Convictions were obtained in all cases proceeded against and fines amounting to £36, together with Analyst's fees and costs were imposed.

The full analysis of milk samples in connection with which proceedings were taken is given in the following table :—

No.	Percentage of			Extent of Adulteration
	Fatty Solids	Non-Fatty Solids	Water	
368	2.67	7.64	89.69	10.1 per cent. added water.
406	3.14	8.24	88.62	3 per cent. added water.
540	2.55	8.98	88.47	15 per cent. deficient in fat.
640	2.49	8.23	88.28	3 per cent. added water.
680	3.16	7.98	88.86	6.1 per cent. added water.
710	2.9	8.6	88.5	3.7 per cent. added water.
746	2.36	8.6	89.02	20.6 per cent. deficient in fat.

In addition to the legal proceedings with regard to milk, there was also a prosecution for the sale of Lysol not of a satisfactory standard, and a fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

Proceedings taken with regard to an alleged refusal to sell milk to the Inspector were unsuccessful and the case dismissed on technical grounds.

Extract from Report of the Borough Analyst.

“ During the year the milk supply has maintained a good all-round quality, and, in every instance, preservatives and colouring matter were found to be absent. Considering the annual average of both fatty and non-fatty solids, although the results are quite satisfactory and well above the minima associated with genuine milk (Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901) the slightly decreased value respecting fat-content (as compared with previous years) is to be noted and may probably be accounted for by the long-continued period of dry weather. The total number of samples reported against was 27, equivalent to an ‘ adulteration ’ of 6.5 per cent.—a figure which will compare not unfavourably with other similar Authorities where the supply is subject to constant control and supervision.

“ The miscellaneous quarterly samples do not call for any extended criticism. The curious sample called Dr. Kohl’s First Aid Kit was vended as a household equipment for cuts, burns, etc., and contained a small bottle of iodine solution (dissolved in spirit), boracic acid, carron oil, and surgical lint, at the retail price of 6d. As far as could be ascertained, the ‘ drugs ’ herein were of B.P. quality. Another unusual sample described as an asthma remedy contained about 55 per cent. of sugar and 20 per cent. of other extractive matters of vegetable nature, but alkaloids associated with ipecacuanha, hyoscyamus and lobelia were absent. The lemonade crystals contained 2.5 per cent. of tartaric acid, the balance being substantially sugar. There is no legal definition for such material, but, at least, one would have expected the acidic constituent to be citric and not tartaric acid. The ‘ French ’ coffee was, of course, not pure coffee, but a fifty-fifty mixture of coffee and chicory. Other fatty and starchy foods were of normal commercial composition and free from substitutions.”

Examination of Milk for Dirt.

MILK SEDIMENTATION TESTS.

The examination of milk by the sediment test has been continued during the year, and 186 samples have been purchased in the street for this purpose from local milk sellers. These samples are procured only during the winter period when the cows are housed in shippons, and greater care has to be used in the production of clean milk.

As before, the vendors of unsatisfactory samples were warned by letter and invited to inspect the test disc at the Public Health Offices. During the year 69 such letters have been sent out. That the milk sellers in the town are genuinely interested in the results of this test is seen by the fact that not only did the majority of the recipients of these letters attend to inspect the test discs, but that many other purveyors attended in whose case the samples had been quite satisfactory.

Each unsatisfactory primary sample is followed up by further samples from the same source until a satisfactory sample is obtained. It cannot, of course, be said that in every case the milk is ultimately found to be of a high standard of cleanliness, but it is an exception to find cases in which a marked improvement is not achieved.

During the year's sampling 115 samples, or 61.8 per cent., of all first, second, third and fourth samples passed the test required. The corresponding figure for last year was 67.8 per cent.

This work is regarded as of great importance, and is to be continued during 1935 on the same basis.

It will be noticed that the number of samples passing the required test is slightly lower than the preceding year. This is accounted for by the higher standard of cleanliness adopted by the Department.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in this Borough where rag flock is manufactured. Regular inspections have been made of premises where such flock is used in the making of mattresses, but it has not been considered necessary to take samples of rag flock for analysis.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The notifications of infectious diseases during the past year numbered 1,467, as compared with 837 the previous year, and an average of 1,460 during the five years 1929-33. This increase is due entirely to the non-compulsorily notifiable group of diseases, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and in particular to measles, which exceeded the average, with 661 cases reported, as against 11 the previous year.

The incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever was below the average. Comparative figures of the most prevalent diseases are set out below, and further details as to age distribution and annual incidence are shown in Tables IV. and V., Appendix.

						Average 5 years 1929-33	
				1934	1933		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	176	...	181	...	257
Diphtheria	...	...	150	...	203	...	152
Tuberculosis	...	...	100	...	115	...	120
Pneumonia	...	...	49	...	130	...	91
*Whooping Cough	...	...	136	...	23	...	103
*Chicken pox	...	...	139	...	82	...	178
*Measles	...	...	661	...	11	...	492
Other Diseases	...	...	56	...	92	...	67
				1,467	...	837	...
							1,460

* Not compulsorily notifiable. Information from Reports of Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools.

Mortality.

There were 31 deaths registered as due to infectious diseases, diphtheria 7, scarlet fever 1, measles 11, whooping cough 9, encephalitis lethargica 2, erysipelas 1, as compared with 22 the previous year.

Marland Hospital.

Cases of tuberculosis formerly accommodated in special Wards at this Hospital were transferred to the new Springfield Sanatorium for women in September last year. These vacated Wards are at present undergoing structural alterations so as to provide additional accommodation for cases of infectious diseases.

The Institution serves not only Rochdale but the adjoining districts of Middleton, Heywood and Whitworth, and last year 550 cases were admitted, as compared with 553 the previous year, and 512 in 1932.

Of the 550 cases admitted, 350 were from Rochdale, 75 Middleton, 96 Heywood, 10 Whitworth, and the remaining 19 from other districts.

The case mortality for Hospital cases, with 20 deaths, was below the average. Diphtheria alone accounted for 11 of these deaths. The type of Diphtheria case admitted continued to include a large proportion of severe cases or cases

admitted after the third day of the disease. Exceptionally large doses of anti-diphtheritic serum were used in some of these latter cases, but often with disappointing results. No increased strength or dosage of serum can compensate for delay in commencing treatment. Scarlet Fever continues, on the whole, to be of the mild type, as does also Erysipelas.

A summary of cases admitted to Hospital is given below :—

DISEASE	In Hospital on 31st December 1933	Admitted during the Year	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital at end of Year 1934	Average stay in Hospital of Patients Disch'rg'd — Days	Ages of Patients Admitted		
							Under 5 Years	5—15 Years	Above 15 years
Scarlet Fever ...	29	273	263	1	38	35	68	180	25
Diphtheria ...	42	*216	225	11	22	38	35	141	40
Enteric Fever ...	...	3	2	1	...	33	...	...	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2	1	2	1	...	22	1	...	...
Measles ...	...	6	6	...	...	28	4	2	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	5	4	1	...	17	5	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	26	25	1	1	26	2	...	24
Puerperal Fever & Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	11	10	1	...	31	...	...	11
Other Diseases ...	...	9	4	3	2	54	1	2	6
Total ...	74	550	541	20	63	...	116	325	109

* Includes 26 cases diagnosed as tonsilitis, croup, etc., after admission.

Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, Scarlatina, Meningococcal and Erysipelas Sera are distributed on behalf of the Department from the Broadfield Pathological Laboratory to medical practitioners, for use within the Borough. The arrangement of distributing these sera from the Public Health Office has been discontinued. Outside Laboratory hours, supplies are available at Marland Hospital.

Vaccination Acts.

Four District Poor-Law Medical Officers act as Public Vaccinators, and, prior to December, 1933, four Registrars of Births and Deaths acted as Vaccination Officers, each with a district corresponding to the Registration Districts. On the resignation of one of these Officers during last year, the duties of Vaccination Officer for the Castleton East and Castleton South Wards of the borough were delegated to the Lay Administrative Officer in the Public Health Department.

No vaccinations were carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations 1917.

A summary of the Vaccination Returns forwarded to the Ministry of Health for the year 1933 is given below, in comparison with the 1932 figures.

The returns for 1934 are not, as yet, available.

Summary of the Vaccination Returns forwarded to the Ministry of Health for the year 1933, as compared with the Year 1932.

	1933		1932	
	Total	Percent- age	Total	Percent- age
Number of successful vaccinations... ..	95	13.6	150	19.1
Number insusceptible to vaccination ... ..	...	...	....	...
Number of exemptions	528	76.0	561	71.4
Number died unvaccinated	47	6.8	41	5.2
Number not traceable, or removed to other districts, or postponed	24	3.6	34	4.3
Total number of children born	694*	100.0	786*	100.0

* Excluding children born at Birch Hill Hospital.

The percentage of primary successful vaccinations again shows a decrease from 19.1 in 1933 to 13.6 during the past year. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations in England and Wales is about 40.

(B) TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

The number of notifications of tuberculosis received during the past year was the lowest on record with 100 (58 males, 42 females), as compared with 115 the previous year and an average of 121 during the previous five years.

Comparative numbers of new cases of tuberculosis registered since the year of compulsory notification are shown below :—

Comparative annual average numbers of notifications are given below :—

Average 5 year periods	NOTIFICATIONS		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Total
1913—17	184	108	292
1918—22	216	52	268
1923—27	85	40	125
1928—32	85	36	121
1933	91	24	115
1934	75	25	100

The 100 new cases notified in 1934, together with the number of deaths resulting from the disease are arranged in the following table, according to age, sex and type of disease :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1
1—5 years ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—15 „ ..	5	5	7	3	...	...	1	1
15—25 „ ..	8	9	4	1	3	5	...	...
25—35 „ ..	12	7	...	1	5	5	...	1
35—45 „ ..	5	2	...	1	11	3	...	...
45—55 „ ..	6	3	3	1	13	4	...	...
55—65 „ ..	6	4	...	1	6	4	...	1
65 years and over ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ..	42	33	16	9	38	22	3	4

The period between date of notification and date of death in the 67 cases recorded in the above table is classified below.

Year	Not Notified	No Trace	Interval between notification and death						
			Under 2 wks.	2-4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Over 12 months
1934	...	1	11	5	13	2	4	4	27

Mortality.

Calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.71, as compared with 0.73 the previous year. The mortality from this cause has shown little variation in Rochdale during the past ten years, and compares favourably with the corresponding rate in other manufacturing towns.

Notification Register.

The card index register of notifications of tuberculosis kept at the Public Health Offices is regularly revised in accordance with the Public Health (Tuber-

culosis) Regulations, 1930, and on December 31st, 1934, there were 579 cases remaining on the Register, as compared with 557 cases at the end of 1933.

Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total Cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
206	155	361	97	121	218	579

There were 85 cases removed from the Register during the year for reasons of :—

Recovery from the disease ...	...	...	...	6
Death ...	...	...	...	66
Left town ...	...	...	...	10
Withdrawal of Notification ...	...	...	...	3

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The new Clinic premises in Baillie Street, in close proximity to the Public Health Offices, opened last year, have proved generally convenient. Three sessions are held each week, on Tuesday and Friday morning and on Wednesday afternoon.

During the year there were 311 new cases examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, of which 115 were children. The reasons for attending the Dispensary were :—

- (a) Referred by General Practitioner or School Medical Officer ... 183 or 58.8 per cent.
 (b) Examined as Contacts ... 111 or 35.7 per cent.
 (c) Transfers from County Areas, Return Cases, etc. ... 17 or 5.5 per cent.

These cases are classified in the following table along with comparative figures for 1933 :—

Sex	ADULTS								CHILDREN								Grand Total
	PULMONARY				Non- pulmonary	NOT tuberculous	Diagnosis not complete	TOTAL	PULMONARY				Non- pulmonary	NOT tuberculous	Diagnosis not complete	TOTAL	
	T.B. minus	T.B. + Groups							T.B. minus	T.B. + Groups							
		I.	II.	III.						I.	II.	III.					
les	14	...	20	4	7	64	1	110	4	..	..	..	5	56	...	65	175
males	5	...	15	3	3	58	2	86	5	..	1	..	3	40	1	50	136
tals	19	...	35	7	10	122	3	196	9	..	1	..	8	96	1	115	311
ar 1932	25	10	43	12	17	120	2	229	5	..	..	..	7	116	5	133	362

It will be observed from this table that of the 311 cases (175 males and 136 females) examined, 89 or 28.6 per cent. were diagnosed as suffering from some form of tuberculosis. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 33 per cent.

In addition to this number examined during the year 187 men from the Works Department of the Borough Surveyor were medically examined and a report forwarded to the Paving and Sewering Committee of the Corporation.

The work in connection with the Dispensary is shown in detail in Table VII., Appendix, and is here briefly summarised along with corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1934	1933
Number of New Cases examined	311	362
Total Number of Attendances of Patients	2,603	2,581
Number of Attendances of Old Cases	2,292	2,219
Average Attendance per Clinic (Year 1934—Highest 30, Lowest 5)	17.2	17
Number of Contacts examined	111	117
Dressings and Injections carried out during the year ...	777	932
Home Visits and Consultations by Tuberculosis Officer Year 1934—(110 home visits and 565 letters, tele- phones, etc.)	675	598
Home Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses	2,151	1,943
Number of necessitous patients who have had milk granted	55	64
Number of necessitous patients who have had malt and oil granted	17	28
Wasserman Tests taken at the Dispensary Year 1934—(Positive 5, Doubtful 0, Negative 24)	29	22
X-Ray Examinations	156	166
Sputum Examinations—		
Dispensary Patients (Positive 31, Negative 64, Asbestos Bodies found 0)	95	130
Dispensary Patients in Springfield or Marland ...	89	248

X-Ray Work.

Patients requiring radiological examination are referred to either the Birch Hill Hospital, Springfield Sanatorium or Rochdale Infirmary, whichever is more convenient to the residence of the patient concerned. A full report and X-Ray plate is returned to the Dispensary in each case. During the past year there were 156 X-Ray examinations, and in the previous year 166.

Extra Nourishments.

Grants of special nourishment in the form of milk or malt and cod liver oil are made to the non-insured persons and selected necessitous cases waiting admission to Sanatoria, or who may have received an adequate course of Sanatorium treatment and may be expected to maintain or recover full working capacity. During the past year 72 cases were granted extra nourishment :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	55 (41 adults and 14 children)
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	...	17 (5 adults and 12 children)

Provision of Clothing.

In 21 necessitous cases, chiefly children, selected for admission to a Sanatorium, suitable clothing and footgear was provided by the local authority.

Residential Treatment.

Patients in the Marland Hospital Wards for tuberculosis were transferred to Springfield Sanatorium in October last. This Institution provides accommodation for 36 women patients. By agreement with the Lancashire County Council, 18 of these beds will be available for County patients ; and a corresponding agreement has been entered into with the Lancashire County Council for the use of 25 beds for male patients at Wolstenholme Hall, Norden. Springfield is designed on the pavilion plan with open verandah, and the accommodation consists of two eight bed wards and one four bed sleeping chalet, together with double and single bedded cubicles. X-ray equipment of an up-to-date type is provided, together with facilities for artificial pneumothorax and other forms of modern treatment. The X-ray, treatment and patients' dining rooms are provided in the original Springfield House, the remainder of which is used for kitchens and staff quarters.

The following Table shows that on December 31st of last year 50 patients from the borough were undergoing treatment in a residential institution, and that during the year 105 other patients were admitted for treatment, chiefly to Marland Hospital, Springfield Sanatorium and Wolstenholme Hall.

There were 5 deaths in Marland Tuberculosis Hospital, 3 deaths in Springfield Sanatorium, and 14 deaths at Wolstenholme Hall.

Institutions	In Hospital or Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1933	Admissions			Discharged during 1934	Died	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Average stay in Hospital of Patients disch'rg'd — Months
		Total	Males	Females				
Wolstenholme Hall San.	14	28	28	...	19	14	9	9.4
Springfield Sanatorium	...	*27	...	27	5	3	19	1.4
Marland Hospital ...	14	26	1	25	*35	5	...	7.2
Stannington Sanatorium	8	10	2	8	10	...	8	13.3
Westmorland San'torium	7	9	7	2	9	1	6	7.4
Harlow Wood Hospital...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eastby Sanatorium ...	4	3	3	...	5	...	2	13.3
Wrightington	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13.3
Memorial Home, Norden	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	3.3
TOTAL ...	50	105	42	63	85	23	47	

* Includes 18 patients transferred from Marland Hospital to Springfield Sanatorium, 17th October, 1934.

Returns relating to patients treated in residential Institutions, as forwarded to the Ministry of Health, are reprinted in Table VI. Appendix.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62).

The former relates to persons engaged in the milk or dairy trade who are suffering from tuberculosis, while the latter confers powers for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. No occasion has yet arisen where it has been found necessary to make use of the powers conferred by this Act and Regulation.

(C) VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic premises in Baillie Street are open daily for public service. A Resident Orderly is in attendance, and intermediate treatment for males may now be obtained daily from Monday to Friday between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 7-0 p.m. ; Saturday 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon, and 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. ; and on Sunday from 9-0 to 10-0 a.m.

The Medical Clinics for male patients are :—

Monday	...	...	...	...	5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 5-0 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 7-0 p.m.

The Clinics for female patients are provided with a separate entrance at No. 2, Alfred Street. Medical Clinics are held on Tuesday, 9-30 to 11-30 a.m., and on Wednesday, 5-30 to 7-0 p.m., and intermediate treatment is available daily by arrangement through the Medical Clinic. The Nurse in charge of this Clinic is one of the Health Visitors, and she is therefore in a position to arrange attendances of patients for intermediate treatment to suit their convenience.

These Clinics serve mainly Rochdale residents and those of the adjoining County districts, under an Agreement with the Lancashire County Council, but any other person, although resident in some other part of the country, may avail himself of the Clinic services, and obtain free treatment.

Patients under Treatment or Observation.

There were 462 cases dealt with for the first time at the Centre during the year, and the district classification of residence was—Rochdale 353, adjoining County districts 98, and other districts 11.

The number of cases under treatment or observation during the year ended December 31st, showed a further increase from 630 in 1933 to 825 in 1934 (males 615, females 210). These are classified in summary below :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
—Number of Cases on January 1st under treatment or observation	268	170	1	...	86	87	8	10	363	267
—Number of Cases removed from the Register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
—Number of Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of Cases under Item 4) ...	102	154	2	1	230	117	121	85	455	357
—Number of Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	1
TOTAL ...	372	324	3	1	321	210	129	95	825	630
Congenital syphilis in children under 15 years of age.	13	13	Total number of patients under treatment at end of year :—				Male Patients		615	439
							Female Patients		210	191

Clinic Attendances.

Attendances by patients for irrigation, dressings, etc., are more than double the number of the previous year, while the attendance at the medical clinics increased by about 10 per cent. This is eloquent testimony to the wisdom of transferring these clinics to more centrally situated premises and extending the hours of opening to meet the requirements of the patients, instead of as formerly, requiring the patients to conform to certain narrowly restricted times. Comparative figures for the previous two years are given below :—

	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
No. of patients under treatment	825	630	540
Attendances of Patients :—			
(a) For individual attention of the Medical Officers	10,593	9,557	6,661
(b) For intermediate treatment— irrigation, dressings	11,838	5,388	8,471

The new premises have proved to be very satisfactory, and have permitted the work to be carried out in a very orderly and systematic manner. The whole of the accommodation allotted is used to the best advantage, with economy of time and material.

The ratio of cases of primary syphilis to cases of secondary syphilis, as shown in the return for the year ending 31st December, 1934, is much higher than the average for the rest of the country ; from which evidence it would appear that the Clinic and the reputation and work of the Clinic is generally known and there is no reluctance to attend for examination and investigation. It will be noticed from the figures in the annual return that no fewer than 121 cases attended the Clinic in the year under review for conditions other than venereal. It is hoped that these cases have derived the maximum benefit from the Clinic services in treatment, and in medical advice on personal hygiene and prophylaxis.

The courses designed for the treatment of acquired adult syphilis have been little modified during the past year, and vary from 26 weeks to 48 weeks' treatment for cases which come for treatment within the first year of infection. From the nature of its resources and organisation, the Clinic offers a service which can only rarely be given in private practice, and it is not unexpected to find that each year brings patients to the Clinic who in the past have received inadequate treatment in private practice.

The cases of congenital syphilis under treatment have attended regularly, but the numbers of patients so attending are very few in proportion to the

number which it is estimated ought to be attending. This situation is probably due to the fact that it is not generally known that children born of untreated syphilitic parents ought to receive the designed courses of treatment, irrespective of the blood Wassermann reactions or the absence of clinical signs and symptoms.

Some good work is being done through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the treatment of infected expectant mothers, and there again the work will be increased, since it is being recognised that, once a woman becomes infected with syphilis, a defined course of treatment must be administered during every pregnancy, irrespective of the amount and intensity of treatment given in inter-pregnant periods, since the tests for cure in women during the reproductive years are not certain, and experience has proved the expediency of the treatment outlined.

In-Patient Treatment.

The arrangement for the reservation of two beds at the Rochdale Infirmary for cases of venereal diseases has been continued, but at an early date it is proposed to provide accommodation for such cases at the General Hospital, Birch Hill, or in the altered premises at Marland Hospital.

Pathological Examination.

The arrangements with the Broadfield Laboratory for microscopical examination for gonococci and with the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for serum tests for Wassermann reaction have been continued during the year.

The number of specimens examined at the approved Laboratories and by the Medical Officer at the Centre was 1,408, as against 1,045 the previous year.

	1934		1933
From V.D. Clinic	666	...	473
From Private Practitioners ...	128	...	152
From Other Sources	170	...	237
Total examined at the Laboratories	964	...	862
Examined by the Medical Officer at Treatment Centre	444	...	183
	1,408	...	1,045

Outfits for the collection of specimens are distributed from the Public Health Office.

Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These drugs are supplied by the Local Authority free to Medical Practitioners on the " Approved List," which consists of 15 names.

During the year 192 doses of arsenobenzene were supplied to " Approved " medical practitioners.

DISINFECTION.

In accordance with the decision of the Health Committee in December, 1933, disinfection of dwellings, schools or public buildings has been discontinued except following Diphtheria or Tuberculosis unless specially desired by the householder or doctor in charge of the particular sickness. During the past year 349 dwelling-houses were fumigated.

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TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934, and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births				Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Uncorrec'd Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At All Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Live Births		
1924	92,750	1275	1451	15.6	1124	12.1	59	282	113	78	1347	14.5
1925	92,190	1160	1382	15.0	1124	12.2	59	333	129	93	1398	15.2
1926	91,510	1180	1399	15.3	990	10.8	54	314	119	85	1250	13.7
1927	91,660	1052	1272	14.0	1183	13.0	54	347	111	87	1476	16.2
1928	90,720	1006	1248	13.8	1019	11.2	60	326	94	75	1285	14.2
1929	90,900	884	1295	14.2	1191	13.1	64	394	100	77	1521	16.7
1930	90,900	839	1245	13.7	956	10.5	52	350	82	66	1254	13.8
1931	91,160	797	1151	12.6	1044	11.4	51	376	76	66	1369	15.0
1932	90,550	785	1135	12.5	962	10.6	64	375	82	72	1273	14.1
1933	*91,340	664	1044	11.4	1038	11.4	80	413	93	89	1371	15.0
Average of years 1924-1933	91,308	964	1262	13.8	1063	11.6	60	351	100	79	1354	14.8
1934	94,450	743	1170	12.4	989	10.5	80	467	91	78	1376	14.6

* Estimated Population for statistical purposes only.

The estimated resident population is 95,370.

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE,
During Year 1934.

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
		Ages									
ALL CAUSES	M	697	62	7	11	10	19	71	231	186	100
	F	679	29	13	12	11	13	57	208	174	162
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—Measles	M	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3—Scarlet Fever	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4—Whooping Cough	M	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Diphtheria	M	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
6—Influenza	M	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...
7—Encephalitis Lethargica	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8—Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	38	...	...	...	...	3	16	19	...	...
	F	22	...	...	...	...	5	8	8	1	...
10—Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
11—Syphilis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
12—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13—Cancer, malignant disease	M	78	...	...	1	1	...	4	40	22	10
	F	111	...	...	...	...	...	11	59	27	14
14—Diabetes	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
	F	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	4
15—Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	M	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	7
	F	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	18	17
16—Heart Disease	M	140	...	...	...	...	3	7	50	49	31
	F	149	...	...	...	1	...	7	36	59	46
17—Aneurysm	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—Other Circulatory Diseases	M	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	40	22
	F	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	15	25
19—Bronchitis	M	33	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	12	8
	F	43	1	1	...	...	...	4	16	8	13
20—Pneumonia (all forms)	M	46	9	2	3	1	2	11	12	3	3
	F	24	6	4	4	...	2	...	6	2	...
21—Other Respiratory Diseases	M	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...
	F	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	8
22—Peptic Ulcer	M	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
23—Diarrhoea, etc.	M	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
24—Appendicitis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
25—Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26—Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1
27—Other Digestive Diseases	M	21	1	...	...	1	...	4	9	3	3
	F	14	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	4	2
28—Acute & Chronic Nephritis	M	35	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	17	2
	F	24	...	...	...	...	1	4	11	6	2
29—Puerperal Sepsis	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
30—Other Puerperal Causes	F	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...
31—Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc....	M	34	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32—Senility	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	F	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21
33—Suicide	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	4	1
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
34—Other Violence	M	19	2	1	...	1	6	3	3	1	2
	F	17	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	3	6
35—Other Defined Diseases	M	62	5	...	...	...	1	14	20	17	5
	F	40	...	...	1	5	...	6	18	7	3
36—Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various
Ages under one year of age—Year 1934.

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH					Total Deaths under 1 year	
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1934	1933
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis ... ..	...	2	1	...	1	4	2
Pneumonia	2	5	1	3	4	15	18
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Tubercular Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	3	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	4	2	...	1	2	9	12
Other Digestive Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Congenital Debility, Malformations, etc.	15	3	1	...	...	19	28
Premature Birth	27	2	...	...	...	29	19
Suffocation	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other Causes	3	...	1	1	...	5	7
ALL CAUSES	54	14	6	8	9	91	93

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate 1097 ; Illegitimate 73.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants 89 ; Illegitimate infants 2.

TABLE IV.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1934.

Disease	Total Cases Notified										§Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.											
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45		45 to 65	65 and over	Total	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	Total

Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	20	8	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	11	16	4	...	...	150	169	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (incl. Mem. Croup)	...	...	2	8	10	64	32	4	10	3	...	...	176	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	3	13	13	18	79	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Enceph. Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Pneumonia	1	1	...	2	1	8	1	3	14	5	12	1	49	...	...	7	1	4	11	18	5	3	70
*Whooping Cough	2	...	...	18	29	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	136	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
*Chicken-pox	...	...	...	4	15	114	6	...	...	...	...	...	139	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Measles (includes German Measles)	6	9	9	67	158	407	4	...	1	...	...	...	661	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	1	...	...	5	5	7	29	7	19	1	75	89	...	...	...	8	24	27	1	...	60
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	3	1	5	...	25	8	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	7
TOTAL	17	14	25	113	231	770	90	28	85	27	57	10	1467	442	21	16	10	13	40	47	6	4	171

* Not compulsorily notifiable. Information obtained chiefly through Head Teachers of Elementary Schools, and consequently only partially complete.

† Includes Para Typhoid Fever.

‡ The cases notified are Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, but the deaths include all forms of Pneumonia.

§ Including only cases sent under local authority's scheme.

|| Includes 23 cases diagnosed as Tonsillitis, Croup, etc., after admission to hospital.

TABLE V.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
during the years 1929 to 1934.

Disease	Years					Annual Average		
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1924-1928	1929-1933	
Compulsorily Notifiable—								
Small-pox	4	...	...	...	..	3.0	0.8	...
Scarlet Fever	143	484	285	190	181	185.6	256.6	176
Diphtheria (incl. Mem. Croup) ...	176	142	132	109	203	105.8	152.4	150
Typhoid Fever (incl. Continued Fever and Para Typhoid Fever)	3	...	6	5	..	5.0	2.8	1
Puerperal Fever	12	7	5	5	3	8.0	6.4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	14	4	7	5		8.2	7
Erysipelas	39	30	20	28	40	29.2	31.4	36
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	..	1	...	...	1	1.0	0.4	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	...	...	1	4	1.2	1.4	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	4	9	3	4	10.2	5.6	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	79	84	98	89	91	74.2	88.2	75
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	27	42	35	31	24	35.4	31.8	25
Malaria ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	0.2	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	34	0.2	6.8	2
Acute Enceph. Lethargica ...	3	11	...	1	1	9.0	3.2	1
Pneumonia	96	70	102	57	130	46.8	91.0	49
Not Compulsorily Notifiable—								
Whooping Cough	275	...	78	139	23	92.6	103.0	136
Chicken-pox	124	63	416	206	82	240.0	178.2	139
Measles and German Measles ...	40	1242	357	812	11	467.0	492.4	661
TOTAL	1042	2194	1547	1683	837	1314.4	1460.6	1467

TABLE VI.—Ministry of Health Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Residential Institutions during 1934

Classification to on admission to the Institution	Pulmonary Tuberculosis																		
	Class T.B. minus	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Totals			Total	
			*Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months							
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	Total	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	2	3	1	7	11
		Not quiescent	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	6	4	2	12	
		Died in Institution	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Class T.B. plus Gr'p 1	Quiescent	1	1	1	1	...	2
		Not quiescent	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. plus Gr'p 2	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not quiescent	2	10	...	1	...	...	5	4	...	2	7	...	10	21	...	31
		Died in Institution	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	5	3	...	8
	Class T.B. plus Gr'p 3	Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not quiescent	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	6
		Died in Institution	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
		TOTALS pulmonary	8	16	...	9	2	...	12	8	5	5	8	5	34	34	10	78	
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	1	1	1
			Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
			Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abdominal	Quiescent	1	1	2	2
			Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died in Institution			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Organs		Quiescent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peripheral Glands		Quiescent ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Not quiescent	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Died in Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTALS non-pulmonary	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	5	8

* Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are not included in this table.

TABLE VIII.
VENEREAL DISEASES.

Extract from the Annual Returns showing the number of persons dealt with at the Treatment Centre during each of the five years 1930—1934.

	Y E A R				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
(1) No. of persons who were under treatment, or observation, at the commencement of the year	100	182	240	267	363
(2) No. of persons who ceased to attend in previous years and who returned to the Centre suffering from the same infection	5	9	2	5	—
(3) No. dealt with during the year for the first time (new cases)	303	252	298	357	462
(4) No. of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic—					
(a) Before completion of treatment	60	64	39	31	68
(b) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	2	6	23	7	28
(5) No. of persons transferred to other treatment centres for further treatment	10	14	12	21	18
(6) No. of persons discharged—					
(a) After completion of treatment and observation	76	40	125	208	272
(b) As not suffering from any Venereal Disease	78	79	74	85	116
(7) No. of persons under treatment, or observation, at the end of the year ..	182	240	267	363	439

TABLE IX.

Ministry of Health Return.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

BIRCH HILL HOSPITAL.

1. County or County Borough Council of ...	...	ROCHDALE.
2. Name and situation of Institution ...	...	Birch Hill Hospital, Dearnley, Little-borough, Nr. Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution ...	...	Area—32,528 acres. Census Population—1931 Rochdale Borough and Four adjacent County Districts ... 128,369
4. State whether Institution is : (a) an Institution } or (b) a Hospital } maintained under or (c) a General Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts		A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts.
5. Staffing : Medical Superintendent ...	...	JOHN INNES, M.D., D.P.H. (Non-resident)
Principal Medical Officer ...	...	HARRY N. CROSSLEY, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Vict). (Resident.)
No. of other resident medical staff ...	...	Two.
No. of visiting staff ...	...	Two.
Specialised services supplied...	...	Surgery. Ophthalmic ; Obstetric ; X-Ray, etc., as required.
No. of (a) Trained Nurses ...	...	42 (including 17 Pupil Midwives).
(b) Probationer Nurses ...	...	51.
(c) Assistant Nurses ...	...	—
(d) Male Attendants ...	...	2.
6. State total number of beds provided in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases at 31st December, 1934—		
(a) for men ...	...	211 { excluding mental cases, which are
(b) for women ...	...	197 { accommodated at the Poor-Law Institution.
(c) for children (under 16 years)	...	67 (excluding cots in maternity wards.
TOTAL ...	...	475

TABLE X.

Ministry of Health Return.

BIRCH HILL HOSPITAL.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK AND MATERNITY CASES AND NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Classification of Wards*	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN under 16 year of age		TOTAL	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical ...	4	48	30	40	35	...	...	88	65
2. Surgical ...	2	40	20	44	32	...	...	84	52
3. Chronic Sick—†									
Male ...	2	117	113	52	50	...	...	169	163
Female ...	1 block								
4. Children ...	6	...	...	...	...	67	54	67	54
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
7. Isolation—‡	3	6	4	6	3	...	...	12	7
8. Maternity ...	8	...	...	51	26	...	...	51	26
9. Mental—									
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890...	} at the	Accommodat ion for Poor Law Ins titutio n, Dearnley.	is pro vided						
I. Short Stay									
II. Long Stay									
(b) Mental Treat- ment Act, 1930...									
I. Voluntary									
II. Temporary									
10. Mental defectives		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26 & 1 block	211	167	197	146	67	54	475	367

* Cots in adult wards are entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or cots) in Col. 8. Cots and infants in maternity wards are excluded.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of the chronic patients.

‡ Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases (excluding Puerperal sepsis).

TABLE XI.

Ministry of Health Return.

BIRCH HILL HOSPITAL.

Classification of In-Patients discharged from or who died in the Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1934 :—

DISEASE GROUPS					Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
					Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	...	...	...	27	4	37	14
B.	Influenza (2) ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	1	4	2
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	6	1	7	...
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	...	1	33	47
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) to- gether with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	23	4	12	2
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism) fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	...	...	34	1
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	1	1	18	...
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
H.	Puerperal fever—							
	(a) Women confined in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	(b) Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	54	4
J.	Mental diseases—							
	(a) Senile dementia	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
K.	Senile decay (3)	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
L.	Accidental injury or violence (4)	...	...	...	12	...	73	16
In respect of cases not included above :								
M.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organ	...	...	...	10	2	85	13
N.	" " Respiratory System	...	...	...	65	21	182	47
O.	" " Circulatory System	...	...	...	9	3	139	157
P.	" " Digestive System	...	...	...	68	30	236	14
Q.	" " Genito-urinary System	...	...	...	15	1	130	44
R.	" " Skin	...	...	...	52	1	129	2
S.	Other diseases	...	...	...	15	28	17	3
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—							
	Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	710	...
	Infants	...	...	...	597	...	...	...
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
TOTALS					909	99	1941	380

(1) Including—with the exception of Acute Primary Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever and Acute Primary Pneumonia are recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A if acute, and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(4) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

	Medical Practitioners	Marland	T.B. Dispensary	Springfield	Education Committee	Birch Hill Hospital	TOTAL
Diphtheria Test... ..	477	927	...	...	14	82	1500
Sputum, Complete examination	...	1	...	...	...	10	11
? T.B.	156	65	50	33	1	38	343
" ? Asbestos Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Urine, General examination	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
? T.B.	5	...	1	...	...	1	7
? G.C.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Acid bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Urea % ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sugar % ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
" Complete examination	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood, Complete Counts	...	5	...	...	1	66	73
Partial Counts	...	1	1	...	...	18	20
" Cultures ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" Sugar % ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
" Urea % ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Transfusions	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
" Widal's	9	2	...	...	...	4	4
Faeces, Complete examination	5	7	1	...	...	2	13
? T.B.	1	...	...	...	...	6	19
" Typhoid Fever	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
" Dysentery	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
" Occult Blood	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Post-nasal Swabs	...	6	...	...	...	...	1
Smeears, ? g.c.	43	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pleural Fluid	2	1	...	...	...	8	43
Pus, Complete examination	...	1	...	...	...	11	11
Swabs, Complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
? T.B. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
" Vagina ? K.L.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	2	...	...	...	...	9	...
Test Meal	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Vaccines	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Sections...	1	...	...	...	...	75	1
Fluids ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	76
	705	1026	53	33	16	411	2244

TABLE XIII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

(HOME OFFICE RETURN.)

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES	9	9	—
(Including Factory Laundries)	285	68	—
WORKSHOPS			
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES	294	77	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	294	77	—

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS—				
Want of cleanliness	62	62	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	7	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	9	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakelhouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
TOTAL	82	75	—	—

Outworkers in Unwholesome Premises Nil

REPORT
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I beg to submit the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the work of the School Medical Service.

Staff.

The School Medical Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the Chief School Medical Officer, an Assistant School Medical Officer, a Dental Officer, three Nurses and a Dental Assistant. A part time Ophthalmic Surgeon is also engaged.

School Premises.

- (1) The erection of a new Girls' Secondary School of 360 places has been proceeded with ;
- (2) The converting of the stable buildings at the Open-air School into kitchens for the provision of meals to the necessitous children is almost complete, and the equipment and furnishing of these kitchens is proceeding. It is hoped that they will be in use in April, 1935.
- (3) The boys' playground at Meanwood Council School and the girls' and infants' playground at Newbold Council School have been repaired and resurfaced.
- (4) The playing field at Norden has been levelled.
- (5) Seven schools (one of which has been extensively damaged by fire) have been painted inside and one outside during the year.

Schools and Scholars.

St. Peter's Infant School and Parish Church Infant School have been closed down during the year, and the children have been accommodated in other schools. There are 31 elementary schools comprising 46 departments, one open-air school and one secondary school in the borough ; also a residential cripple school, which is not under the control of the Education Committee.

The number of children attending day classes during the year was as follows :

Elementary Schools—

Juniors (under 5 years of age)	944
Mixed (over 5 years of age)	10,672
Open-air School	120
	<hr/>
	11,736
Secondary School	612
	<hr/>
	12,348
	<hr/>

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Elementary Schools.

Twenty-three schools have been visited during the year for the purpose of routine medical inspection ; three groups of children have been inspected :—

- (a) The routine cases—entrants since the previous inspection and children who have since that date attained their eighth or twelfth birthday ;
- (b) The special cases—not due for routine inspection, but suspected by the teaching staff of some defect ;
- (c) The re-examinations—those found at a previous inspection to be suffering from some defect and requiring to be kept under observation.

The Open-air School.

This school has been visited weekly and the children kept under close observation both for general conditions of height, weight and cleanliness and for special conditions.

It will be noted that nearly 2,000 fewer inspections were made at schools during 1934 ; the reason for this is that so much time had been spent on special school visits for the purpose of immunising against diphtheria that it was found impossible to visit eight elementary schools or the secondary school ; in view of the considerable time which an immunisation campaign takes up, arrangements have been made whereby much of this work is now undertaken by other members of the Public Health Staff, medical, nursing and clerical.

The number of inspections made by the Medical Officer during the year is shown below in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1933 :—

					1934		1933
Routine Inspections							
at Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	2,972	...	3,378
at Secondary School	...	...	...	...	—	...	221
Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	243	...	692
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	411	...	1,003
Inspections at Open-air School			...	...	2,215	...	2,050
Special Inspections Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,831	...	2,445
Re-inspections Clinic	...	...	...	...	3,189	...	2,944
			TOTAL	...	10,861	...	12,733
Cases seen by Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...			507	...	554

Table II. in the Appendix shows details of children inspected, and that of the 2,972 routine cases examined at schools, 12.9 required some form of medical treatment, as compared with 15.7 last year. This would seem to indicate that there is certainly no physical deterioration at present among our school children.

Dental Inspection.

Each elementary school has been visited twice during the year by the whole-time Dental Officer, who inspected 6,292 children on these occasions.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Uncleanliness.

There was a deterioration of 1.2 per cent. in the average cleanliness of all schools during the year. This increase in unclean heads undoubtedly occurred during the hot dry summer months, coinciding with the water shortage.

Minor Ailments.

At the Minor Ailments Clinic there were 10,917 attendances during the year, and the main defects treated were impetigo (474), minor eye and ear defects (373), and small injuries such as bruises, sores, etc. (1,219). The number of individual children treated was 1,926.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ; other nasal conditions.

Children found suffering from affections of the nose and throat requiring treatment numbered 87 ; of these 65 were referred for and received treatment under the local authority's scheme for tonsillectomy at the Rochdale Infirmary ; five others received operative treatment by private arrangement. Severe nasal catarrh has noticeably decreased ; formerly this condition has been common among Rochdale school children, many of whom seemed to suffer perpetually from that profuse thick nasal discharge, which, besides being unpleasant in itself, gives rise to mouth-breathing, defective speech and mental dullness.

Tuberculosis.

There are 60 notified cases of tuberculosis among children of school age, 19 being pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary. Of these

Twenty are at certified special schools ;

Three are at home, not fit for school ;

Thirty-seven, being non-infectious and well, are attending ordinary elementary schools.

Skin Diseases.

There have been 7 cases of Scabies during the year, as against 15 cases last year. It is customary for these cases to be sent to the Municipal Hospital at Birch Hill as in-patients.

Recently the wearing of iodine lockets next the skin has become popular among both boys and girls, and in some cases the skin and clothing on the front of the chest has been found extensively stained with iodine. It seems likely that these lockets could cause irritation and burning of the skin in sensitive persons. Fortunately, however, most of these lockets, which cost only a few coppers, seem to contain no active substance of any kind.

External Eye Disease.

During the year 125 cases of external eye disease, chiefly blepharitis, conjunctivitis and styne, were treated at the school clinic. Severe and intractable cases are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Rochdale Infirmary, and several chronic cases have been admitted to the Open-air School for general treatment.

Defective Vision.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon has attended the Clinic 42 times during the year, and has examined 507 children referred to him by the School Medical Officer on account of refractive errors, including squint; spectacles were prescribed for 444 of this number. At the end of the year 459 children had obtained glasses, some being those who had been examined by the Ophthalmologist towards the end of 1933. The glasses are supplied at cost price through the Education Authority, and are provided free in cases of poverty.

DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

I beg to submit the following Annual Dental Report :—

All elementary schools have been visited twice during the year for routine dental inspection, the total number inspected being 6,292. Of these 3,663 were recommended for treatment. The number actually treated was 3,317, including "Specials," fillings numbered 684, and extractions 6,180. Dental decay is still very prevalent amongst school children, and in spite of every care we cannot be sure of keeping teeth free from dental decay. I regret that in some cases where I have discovered the earliest stages of decay by means of probe and mirror, and this refers especially to the permanent teeth, the parents write and inform me that "they will bring him when it is necessary," or words to that effect. Unfortunately, in many instances, this period of necessity arrives only when dental pain is established, which invariably means that the tooth, which could have been saved at the early stage, without causing either pain or disfigurement, has to be extracted. The difficulties of enlightening these parents are very apparent, as it is only on rare occasions that they will attend the clinic with the child, and in the case of propaganda lectures and films, etc., they are unfortunately often conspicuous by their absence. Fortunately these and similar expositions of ignorance are confined to a minority of parents, and there is evidence that parents and their children are becoming more "tooth-minded" regarding the benefits of dental health.

ALEX. C. WALKER,

School Dental Officer.

I would once again draw attention to the fact that the Dental Service in Rochdale is far from complete. It will be seen from the figures set out in Table IV. that some 6,000 children in the 6, 7 and 8 year old group have been examined as a routine, and that after that age no routine examinations are performed except in respect of children at the Open-air School. In the age groups just mentioned children have their teeth examined at intervals of six months, and the School Dentist is convinced that these age groups are so important that no appreciable lengthening of these intervals should be contemplated. It is possible, however, that with the slight tendency downwards of the school population at the lower age limits one other age group, namely, nine year old children, could be included in the scheme without much upset of the routine of the other groups, and it is proposed to try this as an experiment during the next year. It was not considered advisable to attempt anything of this nature during the current year until it was seen what effect, if any, the addition of Norden and Bamford to the borough might have on the school dentist's work. The possibility of continuing this experiment will depend entirely on the amount and type of treatment found necessary in the nine year olds, and not on the actual extra examinations involved. Beyond this point, however, the present staff cannot go.

Children from ten years old onwards will still therefore be entirely neglected from the routine examination point of view, and will only be seen by the Dentist as "Specials" for the treatment of pain or obvious decay. It is a matter for considerable regret that the habit of an annual dental examination, once established, should have to be allowed to lapse in the middle of school life when every attempt has been made to bring the child's teeth into a healthy condition and however interested the parents may be. It is equally regrettable that after nine or ten years of age the early stages of dental disease cannot be observed and prevented from causing lasting deficiency. It is of course true that after the age of ten, children would not require to be examined so frequently as in the age groups on which attention is at present concentrated, but it is equally true that no supervision or preservative treatment in the later years could be accomplished without an increase in the dental staff.

Infectious Disease.

The following cases have occurred among school children during the year :—

						1934		1933
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	125
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	138
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	10
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	72
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	23
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
TOTALS						...	...	...
						1,233	...	384

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The work of immunising children against diphtheria has been continued, although the response is still not satisfactory. During the year 846 children completed their series of three injections of T.A.M. mixture; the immunisation has been offered only to children below the age of eight, and so far no case of true diphtheria has occurred in an immunised child; moreover, no child has suffered any ill effect from the injections apart from a few cases of soreness in the arm and transient malaise. The method has now been offered to all the infant schools in the borough except seven of the smaller schools, which it is hoped to complete early next year. The parents or guardians of all children under eight at each school dealt with receive a pamphlet describing the seriousness of diphtheria in children, the method of protection, and details of where such protection can be obtained. During the year 2,505 such pamphlets have been sent into the homes, and it is confidently hoped that this measure, in conjunction with lectures and press propaganda, even if it has not brought forth the expected response to immunisation, will have been effective in impressing on parents the importance of regarding seriously all throat infections in young children.

Work of the School Nurses.

The work actually done by the Nurses, in addition to their clerical and incidental work, may be summarised as follows:—

Treatment to children at morning Clinics	...	...	...	10,917
Cleanliness Inspections in Schools	...	...	...	15,773
"Specials" Inspections attended with School Medical Officer at Schools	...	...	...	3,626
Routine Re-examinations attended with School Medical Officer at Clinics	...	...	...	5,019
Inspections attended with Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	...	507
" " at Open-air School	...	...	...	2,215
Home Visits	...	...	...	332

THE DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

There is accommodation for 120 children at Brownhill Open-air School, and during the year 118 children left the school, their places being filled immediately. Apart from special cases children have always been admitted and discharged at the term end only. The children who left had been admitted suffering from the following defects:—

	Boys			Girls		
Pre-tubercular conditions	4	...	7
Post-tubercular conditions	8	...	2
Heart disease	2	...	2
Non-tubercular affections of the chest	7	...	9
Orthopædic defects	3	...	1
Cervical Adenitis	2	...	1
"Nervousness"	9	...	7
Anæmia and general debility	29	...	25
	64			...	...	54

In an increasing number of cases, parents complain that their children are suffering in health because of being nervous and highly strung ; such children are usually under weight, excitable and restless, strained in appearance, and displaying symptoms of increased neuro-muscular excitability such as twitching, nervous dyspepsia, bed-wetting, lenteric diarrhoea, mucous colitis, restless sleep and the like. They derive much benefit from admission to the Open-air School, where they are taught to lead a healthy and placid life, but unfortunately in many cases progress is retarded or good work undone by lack of sleep and too much excitement out of school hours.

Lack of sleep is the primary and only trouble with many of our delicate children to-day, but it is often impossible to convince parents that their child would benefit more from a couple of hours extra sleep each night than from the expensive tonics and rich foods they regret their inability to purchase ; indeed, the doctor's advice is only too often met with an incredulous smile. It cannot be said that parents co-operate as they might in this matter ; in many cases they have no knowledge of their children's whereabouts during the evening and are surprised that they could be expected to control the bed-time hour.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

During 1934, existing buildings at Brownhill, part of the Open-air School premises, have been converted into kitchens adapted for the cooking of meals for necessitous school children in addition to meals for the children attending the Open-air School. At the end of the year the actual rebuilding is complete ; the kitchens remain to be fitted and equipped. When this work is finished the present scheme whereby free dinners are supplied by local caterers on their own premises will be discontinued. It is hoped that the new arrangements will be operative in April, 1935, and we shall then be in a position to control with exactness the diets given, with due regard to food values and proper balance of the various principles to compensate for the known deficiencies in home dietaries.

Number of dinners supplied in 1934	...	...	184,927
Number of individual children supplied	...	...	1,296
Average Number of dinners to each child	...	...	143

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The Crippled Children's Union.

During 1934, forty-three children with orthopædic defects were referred by the School Medical Officer to Dr. Bateman at the Champness Hall Clinic ; the defects were as follows :—

Knock-knee	...	...	...	...	...	6
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Postural defects	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hip joint disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Awkward gait	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trauma	...	...	...	...	...	8
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular knee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minor foot affections	...	...	...	...	...	13

43

Minor deformities of the foot form the majority of our orthopædic cases, and are nearly always due to badly-fitting footgear ; unfortunately the conditions have usually been present for some considerable time before advice is sought.

On December 31st there were 36 Rochdale children of school age resident at the Memorial Home, Norden. Slight cases, not requiring in-patient treatment, attend the clinic for advice, exercises, etc. Dr. Bateman's help has again been invaluable.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

We are indebted to the local Inspector and the local branch of the Society for help in four cases of neglect, involving twelve children, which were referred by the authority during 1934. In all these cases the Inspector was instrumental in obtaining great improvement in the children's condition.

The Convalescent Home at St. Annes.

The Home has again been of invaluable help in the treatment of sickly and ailing children by permitting them an otherwise unobtainable change of air. During the year thirty-three cases have been referred by the School Medical Officer to the Committee for the Home, and all were admitted for a stay of two or three weeks. The help afforded in this way is much appreciated.

South-East Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.

In April, 1934, an Occupation Centre for ineducable mental defectives was opened by the above Association at readily accessible premises in Rochdale. Such a centre was badly needed here, and is very much appreciated by all interested in child welfare, but particularly by the parents of ineducable defectives, who formerly were only able to obtain any training for their children by allowing them to go to residential institutions, such as the County Institution.

During the year thirteen children have been notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Committee by the School Medical Officer, and many of these children are now in attendance at the Centre, where in addition to being well cared for they are taught to occupy their minds and hands to some useful purpose. Most of them had previously received no form of training or teaching whatever.

The Moorland Home at Wardle.

Again numbers of Rochdale children have been provided with a holiday at the above Home.

The Cinderella Fund of the " Manchester Evening Chronicle."

Two parties of children have again had the benefit of a week's holiday at Rossall through the generosity of the above Fund.

The Clog Fund.

The Head Teachers' special fund for clogs has supplied 300 new pairs of clogs to necessitous children, and has paid for the repair of 24 pairs.

Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children, including other defectives.

Apart from the children attending the two special schools within the borough, fifty Rochdale children attend special schools in other districts.

Three are at Blind Schools.

Twelve are at Certified Schools for the Deaf.

One is at a Certified School for Epileptics.

Twenty are at Certified Schools for Tuberculosis.

Six are at Certified Schools for Mental Defectives.

Eight are at other Institutions for Mental Defectives.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

In connection with this Act a number of children have been examined for the completion of the Medical Certificate required in the event of their admission to Home Office Approved Schools.

Provision of Milk in Schools.

The work of examining children reported to be needing a mid-morning milk ration but not buying it, was begun in the later months of the year and will be continued.

Cost of Medical Inspection.

The cost of Medical Inspection and Treatment from April 1st, 1933, to March 31st, 1934, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,752	5	3
Printing, Stationery and Postage	68	6	1
Drugs, Materials and Apparatus, including Spectacles ...	278	7	7
Hospitals, Nursing Associations, etc....	113	4	6
Travelling Expenses	10	5	0
Rent	336	18	8
Fuel, Lighting and Cleaning	12	16	8
Conveyance of Children	89	12	2
TOTAL ...	£2,661	15	11
Recovered from Parents	£129	12	3

I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. Nora Mills, the Assistant Schools Medical Officer, not only for the preparation of this Report, but also for the excellent way in which she and her Nurses have performed their duties during the year ; duties which are continually extending in scope. I am also indebted to the Secretary and Staff of the Education Department for their assistance in compiling the statistical portions of the Report.

John Lums.

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
ROCHDALE.

31st March, 1935.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections, 1st January to 31st December, 1934.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—						Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
Entrants ..	..	..	..	..	..	849	—
Intermediates ..	..	..	..	..	..	1367	—
Leavers ..	..	..	..	..	..	756	—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	2972	—

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections at Schools ..	..	..	243	..	—
Number of Special Inspections at Clinic ..	..	..	1831	..	—
Number of Re-inspections at Schools ..	..	..	411	..	—
Number of Re-inspections at Clinics ..	..	..	3189	..	—
Open Air School ..	..	..	2215	..	—
Total ..	..	..	7889	..	—

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

Defect or Disease (1)					Routine Inspections				Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects				No. of Defects	
					Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)			Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
Skin	Malnutrition				E. 16	S. ..	E. ..	S. ..	E. 10	E. ..
	Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.)				220	..	..	..	1	..
	Ringworm - -									
	Scalp				2	..	..	..	1	..
	Body .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scabies .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..
	Impetigo				11	..	..	..	5	..
Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)				3	..	..	..	1	..	

TABLE II.—(continued).

					E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	E.	
Eye	{	Blepharitis	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...
		Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	...	122	...	27	...	41	12
		Squint	...	...	...	19	...	9	...	4	...
		Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ear	{	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Otitis Media	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...
		Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	6	...
Nose and Throat	{	Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	...	45	...	26	...	2	...
		Adenoids only	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...
		Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	1	...
		Other Conditions	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					7	...	5	...	2	...	
Defective Speech					11	...	11	...	10	...	
Teeth—Dental Diseases											
(see Table IV., Group IV.)											
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease—									
		Organic	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Functional	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...
Lungs	{	Anæmia	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Tuber- culosis	{	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pulmonary—									
		Definite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Non-pulmonary—									
		Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System	{	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Conditions	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
Deform- ities	{	Rickets	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
		Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Forms	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	4	...
Other Defects and Diseases					59	...	8	...	25	...	

E.—Elementary.

S.—Secondary.

B — Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

Group	Number of Children				Percentage of Children found to require treatment	
	Inspected		Found to require treatment			
	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.
Code Groups—						
Entrants	849	...	99	...	11.6%	...
Intermediates	1367	...	175	...	12.7%	...
Leavers	756	...	111	...	14.6%	...
Total (code groups) ...	2972	...	385	...	12.9%	...
Other routine inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—Elementary Schools.

S.—Secondary Schools.

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Nature of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementa'y Schools	At Other Instituti'ns	At no School or Institution	TOTAL
Blindness	3	—	—	—	3
Partial Blindness ...	—	10	—	—	10
Deafness	12	—	—	—	12
Partial Deafness ...	—	7	—	—	7
Mental Defect ...	6	48	8	21	83
Epilepsy	1	9	—	1	11
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	10	19	—	—	29
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10	18	—	3	31
Delicate Children ...	100	29	—	5	134
Crippling	36	54	1	4	95
Heart Disease ...	7	6	—	5	18

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp	47	...	47
Ringworm—Body	11	...	11
Scabies	7	...	7
Impetigo	474	...	474
Other skin diseases	171	...	171
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	125	...	125
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	248	...	248
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1219	...	1219
TOTAL	2302	Nil	2302

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease (1)	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (3)	Otherwise (4)	Total (5)
Errors of Refractions including Squint	506	...	...	506
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	1	...	...	1
Total	507	...	...	507

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(A) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	444
(B) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	14

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(A) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	458
(B) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1

GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
65	5	70	17	87

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist—

Routine Age Groups	6.....	1849	} Open-Air School
	7.....	2187	
	8.....	2119	
	9.....	24	
	10.....	26	
	11.....	26	
	12.....	23	
	13.....	30	
	14.....	8	

Grand Total 6292

(b) Found to require treatment during Inspection 3663

(c) Actually treated—Routines 2275)
 —Specials 1042) 3317

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 1090

(2) Half-days devoted to—Inspection	..	110				
Treatment	..	310	Total	..	..	420
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	..		..	..	..	3926
(4) Fillings—Permanent teeth	..	657				
Temporary teeth	..	27	Total	..	..	684
(5) Extractions—Permanent teeth	..	553				
Temporary teeth	..	5627	Total	..	..	6180
(6) Administrations of General anaesthetics for extractions	..		..	..		—
(7) Other operations	..					
Permanent teeth		42				
Temporary teeth		20	Total	..	..	62

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15773
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—								
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

